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Some U.S. Staff Evacuated From Embassy in Beirut

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The United States has evacuated some of its embassy personnel from Beirut as a temporary measure because of unsettled conditions in Lebanon, the chief White House spokesman announced today.

Mr. Spokesman refused to say, "security reasons," how many were being evacuated or provide other details about the evacuation of American personnel, but he said the evacuation was a "precautionary measure" against anti-American threats by Muslim extremists and a re-assertion of President Amin Gemayel's authority over Lebanon's military.

A dispatched Major General Khalil, President Gemayel's national security advisor, on Thursday, as he militarily expanded control in the revolt against Gemayel's Phalangist Party.

The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

(In Damascus, meanwhile, Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam said that Syria could not tolerate any action "that is directed by Israel or that serves Israeli objectives in Lebanon.")

Samir Geagea, who led the revolt, seized control of major Christian communities north of Beirut on Tuesday night. Mr. Gemayel set up a mediation group Wednesday that tried to arrange a meeting. But a Geagea aide said that the militia commander told the panel that his demands for an end to Syrian influence were not negotiable.

Edward P. Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, said the United States was concerned about these events challenging the authority of the Gemayel government. Only 20 to 30 Americans are thought to be working at the embassy.

"We support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon," Mr. Djerejian said, "and we support the efforts of the central government under President Gemayel to restore sovereignty over all Lebanese territory."

Mr. Djerejian declined to say whether the Americans had been evacuated to, or whether the pull-out was confined to embassy personnel. He also would not say when the partial evacuation occurred.

But he said it was decided to keep the embassy open because "we believe it's very important that we maintain our presence in Lebanon in view of the continuing U.S. interest."

The Washington Post reported Thursday that one State Department official said, in reference to the heavy toll of American lives in three major bomb attacks in Beirut in the past two years, "This administration really cannot afford to have another American diplomat or soldier killed in Lebanon."

Last Friday, two U.S. warships were deployed in the eastern Mediterranean from Spain. State Department officials said there were no plans to use the ships to evacuate Americans from Lebanon.

Iran Claims Missile Attack Baghdad; Iran Is Hit

THE Associated Press
TEHRAN — Iraqi warplanes dived on a residential area of Tehran Thursday near the home of a senior leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, after Iran said that its forces had fired a missile into the center of Baghdad, hitting the 13-story Rafidain building.

Officials denied the Iranian claim that the bank was hit by a missile. They said that an explosion at the bank was caused by a sabotage planted charges on the 9th floor.

The bank's four upper floors were blown off, and the rest of the building was reduced to a skeleton. It was blown out in banks, and offices within a radius of 300 meters of the Rafidain building, including the Iraqi consulate.

Iranian warplanes also raided the Iranian cities of Tabriz and Kermanshah, according to the Iranian news agency. It said that 17 Iranian soldiers were killed and 26 wounded.

Iranian leadership, meanwhile, urged Iraq against further missile attacks, saying that such threats to civilian targets would widen the conflict.

Hajj Ali Akbari, an Iranian spokesman, told an open session of the Majlis, or parliament, in a move to force more missiles against industrial and economic targets if the raids on residential areas continued.

The ground war, fierce fighting continued in southern marshes of Iraq, where the Iraqis said they had managed to stop Iranian attacks to gain a foothold and isolate the region around the province of Basra. An Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraqi forces dislodged Iranian troops.

A news agency quoted an Iranian military commander as saying that more than 100 Iraqi soldiers were killed and a wounded soldier was captured in a swift attack against Iraqi positions east of Basra.

A foreign minister, Ali Akbari, sent a message to the United Nations secretary-general, Pérez de Cuellar, insisting that Iraq be taken to stop Iraq deploying chemical weapons against Iranian troops in a sector of the battlefield.

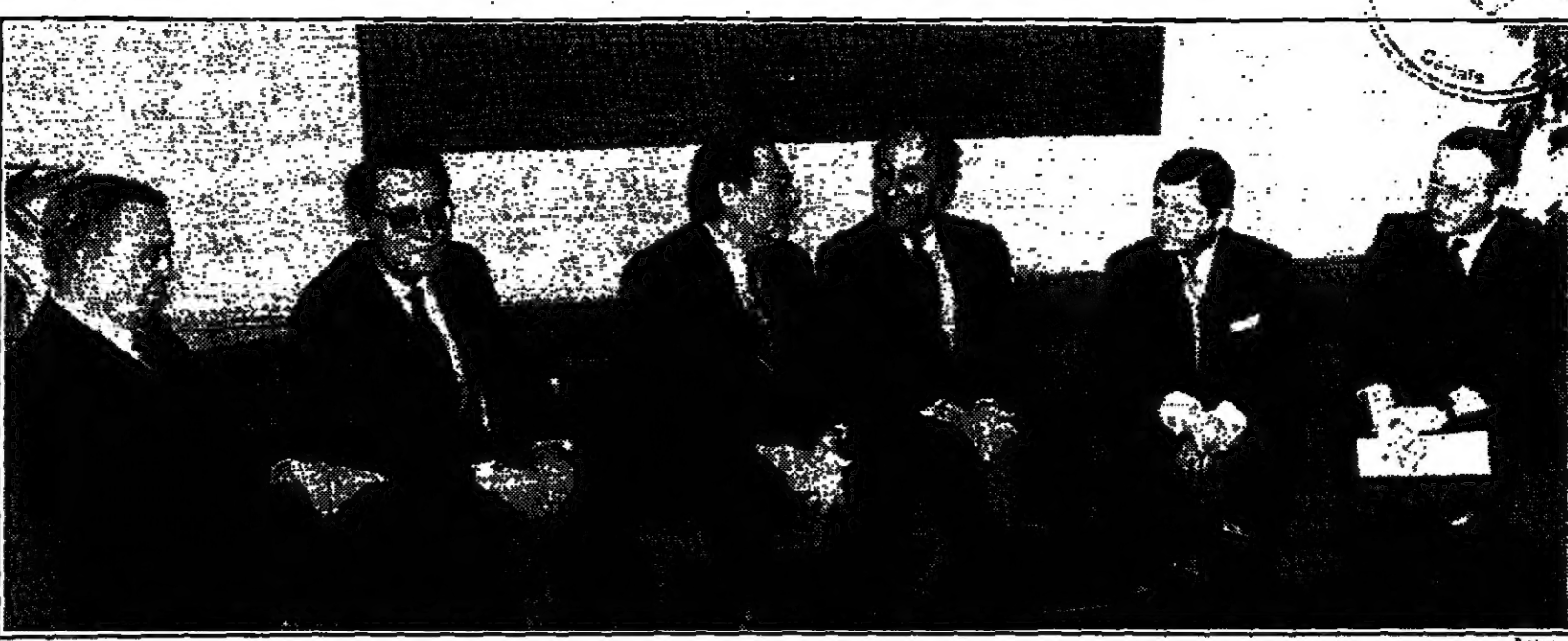
Today, the United Nations said it had mediated a truce to end on civilian targets, but both sides resumed their raids on cities.

The war intensified Thursday, issued a statement through a news agency offering to accept on civilian targets if the ceasefire was not accepted.

It is ready to stop its raids on civilian areas the moment the regime comes to its senses and makes firm commitments to international organizations that it will resume attacks on cities," the agency, monitored in Nicaragua.

It said the air attacks were "our own against Iranian raids on Iraq." He said the raid on Baghdad was mainly the "city where the chief charlatan lives."

Jet fighters also fired a missile into the Panamanian air base on the island of Balboa, said a source in the Panamanian government.



The Soviet and U.S. negotiating teams met Thursday for their first working session. From left are the three Soviet envoys, Alexei Obukhov, Yuri Kvitsinsky and Moscow's chief negotiator, Viktor Karpov, and Max Kampelman, heading the U.S. team, John Tower and Maynard Gilman.

Joint Talks on Arms Are Started in Geneva

By William Drozdzick
Washington Post Service
GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators at the Geneva arms talks held their first joint working session Thursday and agreed on an early date to split into three groups to plunge into detailed exchanges on strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear arms and space-based systems.

The rapid progress in dispensing with procedural matters to delve into the issues showed that both sides "were behaving in a way that indicates seriousness of purpose," Mr. Lehman said.

He characterized the session, involving 22 officials from each side, as "businesslike" and said it took place in "an atmosphere of mutual respect" with no harsh polemics.

As he left the U.S. mission's eighth-floor conference overlooking Lake Geneva, Mr. Karpov smiled and said, "That's a start only." He said the two delegations agreed to meet again Tuesday at the Soviet mission.

The fixing of a date to begin separate sessions in the three areas of space, strategic and intermediate arms was welcomed by U.S. officials as a favorable sign that the Soviet Union wanted to begin concrete negotiations quickly.

U.S. officials refused to say when the separate groups would meet, but it could happen as early as next week outside of the regular plenary sessions.

The two delegations have adopted a confidentiality rule forbidding public disclosure of what occurs in the negotiations, but U.S. sources said the Soviet team acted as expected in aiming the brunt of their criticism at U.S. plans to develop space-based defenses, starting with a \$26-billion research program over the next five years.

The Russians have entered the negotiations intent on stopping President Ronald Reagan's plans for a Strategic Defense Initiative aimed at shielding the United States and its allies from Moscow's powerful arsenal of ballistic missiles.

Moscow contends the militarization of space would provoke a destabilizing spiral in the arms race. It also contends that U.S. efforts to establish protection against Soviet missiles would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

The three top Soviet negotiators in Geneva have spent years studying arms control. Page 2.

Washington also claims that research could never be properly controlled and that the Soviet Union is already proceeding with a space research program of its own. U.S. officials said the Russians recently "illuminated" one of their satellites with lasers.

"The erosion of the ABM treaty is an important issue for us," said Mr. Lehman. "We need to put it back into the ABM treaty."

Mr. Lehman said treaty compliance and the need to establish better methods of determining adherence to the terms of arms control.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Reagan Saw Opportunity In Inviting Gorbachev

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — At a 9:30 A.M. meeting in the Oval Office on Monday, President Ronald Reagan conveyed two thoughts to his senior aides about his administration's relations with the new Soviet leadership.

The first was that he was reluctant to fly to Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader who died on Sunday night, partly because of his schedule and partly because he was uneasy that a quick trip to the Soviet Union would be construed, according to an aide, as "grandstanding" and "gimmicky."

The second opinion expressed by Mr. Reagan, according to a White House official, was that he "wanted something other than a bland letter" to be presented from him to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader.

Aides said Mr. Reagan has been intrigued by Mr. Gorbachev since December, when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told him at a meeting at Camp David, Maryland, how impressed she had been with the Soviet official when he visited London that month.

"In the Monday morning meeting the strategy developed to send a personal letter to Gorbachev to cover our desire for an improvement in relations, our assessment of the progress made to date and an outreach in the form of an invitation to Gorbachev to come to Washington for a visit when he was ready," a White House official said.

The invitation itself was presented Wednesday in Moscow to Mr. Gorbachev by Vice President George Bush, the head of the U.S. delegation to the funeral.

Although the shape of the invitation was discussed at the 30-minute White House meeting Monday, the details were constructed in mid-afternoon in an Oval Office session between Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Mr. Reagan told aides he had a strong preference for a meeting in the United States, partly because of talks between U.S. and Soviet leaders have taken place abroad in the past 10 years. According to aides, Mr. Reagan is also convinced that if Mr. Gorbachev visits the United States, it will be a landmark event.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russian Impresses Visitors

Western Leaders Say Gorbachev Is in Command

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev plunged into his new role Thursday, meeting a series of foreign leaders, sometimes at half-hour intervals, and impressing them with his knowledge and air of command.

The new Soviet leader held a funeral for his predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko, was buried, the new Soviet leader held a score of meetings with world leaders who came for the funeral.

U.S. Soviet relations and the Geneva arms talks were at the top of the agenda in his discussions with Western leaders. In a meeting with a Chinese delegation, Mr. Gorbachev pressed for a raising of the level of contacts between the two Communist nations.

"Here is a man who is very much in control and very knowledgeable," said Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

President François Mitterrand of France, who was one of nine leaders who met Mr. Gorbachev on Wednesday, said, "This is a calm, relaxed man who appears to be willing to take on problems firmly."

"In a word," said Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, "there is a man sitting there now as general secretary, who knows it, and who expressed his opinions with a sovereignty and a notable mastery of material in the most differing areas."

Some of his visitors, while praising Mr. Gorbachev's energy, pragmatism and directness, cautioned that this shift in style from that of his older predecessors did not necessarily mean that changes in substance would follow.

Analysts here believe that foreign policy remains under the guidance of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who sat in on Mr. Gorbachev's meetings on Thursday, and that no radical changes in direction can be expected.

On Wednesday night, Vice President George Bush came away after his talks with Mr. Gorbachev saying that he believed "we can move forward with progress."

Tass said that Mr. Gorbachev, in the meeting with Mr. Bush, affirmed Soviet readiness "to work in practice" to improve relations with the United States. The Soviet press agency said that Mr. Gorbachev had noted the importance of relations with the United States and had "reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to work in practice to improve them, provided the United States side was also ready."

At the same time, Tass said, "It was stressed anew that the U.S.S.R. would never forsake its legitimate security interests or the interests of its allies."

Mr. Bush spoke about the meeting at a news conference at the residence of Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman.

The vice president said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had also taken part in the discussion.

(Mr. Shultz, making a surprise stopover in Iceland, held talks with Mr. Gorbachev on Thursday.)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mastectomies Are Often Unnecessary, Study Says

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A major U.S. study of breast cancer treatment suggests that for many women surgical removal of a malignant lump followed by radiation may be as effective as removal of the entire breast.

The study, supported by the National Cancer Institute at 89 institutions around the United States, found that the less-disfiguring surgery was a "perfectly acceptable alternative to breast removal" for most patients with small tumors that were detected early. Dr. Bernard Fisher said Wednesday.

The study, the most thorough of its kind, provides the most definitive evidence yet that the "lumpectomy" or "segmental mastectomy," the least disfiguring type of surgery, may be as effective as more extensive surgery when measured by survival five years after the disease is detected.

The findings continue a trend away from what Dr. Fisher called the "mutilating, debilitating Halsted radical mastectomy," a widely used procedure in which a woman's breast and surrounding muscle and tissues are removed, to less radical surgery such as total mastectomy, in which the breast but not the surrounding muscle is removed.

But many surgeons and critics say more follow-up is needed to see what happens to patients in the period beyond five years.

The institute's director, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., said candidates for lumpectomy, followed by radiation, might include about half of those women who discover they have breast cancer each year.

The treatment is most appropriate, he said, for those in whom the tumor is smaller than 1½ inches (four centimeters) in diameter. In the United States, about 119,000 women a year discover they have breast cancer.

The study finds that half of all women who find they have breast cancer each year could be candidates for the least disfiguring surgery.

Dr. DeVita estimated that only about 15 percent of U.S. breast cancer patients today were getting lumpectomies or other surgery that spares the breast. While he predicted that the new study would mean pressure for the surgery's more widespread use, he said its acceptance might be limited by the number of trained radiation therapists in some areas and the emotional concerns of some women who might feel more comfortable with the traditional therapy.

"What we've done here for the first time is provide firm data, so that a woman now has information at her fingertips to make a decision," said Dr. Fisher, a University of Pittsburgh cancer expert who led the lumpectomy study.

In findings, and that of a 10-year follow-up of an earlier study in which total mastectomy was found as effective as the radical mastectomy, were reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

An editorial in the journal said that the 10-year study continued to show that the less radical surgery was as good as the more radical Halsted. It called the new conclusions about the lumpectomy "encouraging," but cautioned that "it remains to be seen whether the same will be true" after 10 years.

"An historic surgical debate may be nearing resolution, but conclusions for the present must remain tentative," said Dr. C. Barber Mueller, of the Canadian McMaster University Medical Center.

The new lumpectomy study involved 1,843 patients in the United States and Canada with early-stage breast cancers who were assigned randomly to one of three treatment groups and followed for an average of 39 months. In the lumpectomies, doctors removed the cancerous lump and a rim of normal tissue. If the surrounding tissue contained cancer cells, the woman then received a mastectomy.

From this data, the researchers concluded that at the five-year point, treatment by lumpectomy, with or without radiation, resulted in recurrence and survival rates that were "no worse" than total breast removal, but that the addition of radiation treatment showed added benefits.

Overall projected five-year survival was statistically about the same for the three groups, ranging from 76 to 85 percent.

The researchers also found that lump removal followed by radiation helped protect against the recurrence of lumps in the same breast, showing that among survivors at five years, 28 percent of those not given radiation had recurrences compared with 8 percent of those with radiation.

Medical experts said that the study provided no new evidence that overall breast cancer survival was improving. Some critics say that breast cancer mortality rates have remained steady for 25 years, but government cancer experts say that a slight improvement in survival has been offset by increasing breast-cancer cases.

In Colombia, a Stalemate in the 'War' on Drugs

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
BOGOTÁ — Carlos Lehder Rivas, an accused narcotics trafficker, sat comfortably on a wooden chair in a jungle clearing brushing his shoulder-length hair away from his face for the television cameras. In the background, a guard in fatigues paced with an automatic rifle.

"Cocaine and marijuana," Mr. Lehder declared in a nationally televised interview, "have become an arm of struggle against American imperialism. We have the same responsibility in this — he who takes up a rifle, he who plants coca, he who goes to the public plaza and denounces imperialism."

The sardonic of the fugitive's clandestine meeting with a Spanish film crew and the subsequent televising of it here were signs of the trouble facing the Colombian and U.S. authorities in their campaign against Colombia's drug traffic.

Nine months after declaring a "war without quarter" to break up the multimillion-dollar empire of cocaine traffickers, President Betancur remains in a stalemate with adversaries whose power sometimes seems to rival his own.

"It reminds me of Nazi Germany in the 1930s, when criminal elements took over," said Lewis A. Tamba, the U.S. ambassador. Since last May, when Mr. Betancur responded to the assassination of the justice minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, by declaring a state of siege, the heads of the trafficking organizations have been driven to hideouts in the jungle or abroad. Arrests of narcotics suspects have nearly tripled and seizures of cocaine jumped from 2.7 short tons (2.4 metric tons) in 1983 to 23.5 tons last year.

Nevertheless, Colombia remains a country saturated by drugs and their accompanying corruption. Most of South America's cocaine continues to be processed by Colombian groups and passed through the country on its way to Europe and the United States, officials say. Following a bumper crop of coca leaves in the growing regions of Peru and Bolivia, a recent U.S. State Department report said, the international market is flooded.

The reach of the Colombian traffickers remains astounding. Last month, more than 1.25 tons of cocaine was discovered in Miami aboard a jet of the Colombian national airline, Avianca. In December, a Colombian diplomat in Spain and functionaries of the presidential palace in Bogotá were arrested in connection with an attempt to smuggle cocaine in a diplomatic valise.

Perhaps most seriously, the accused leaders of the Colombian drug trade have eluded the government's dragnets, established new hideouts in the jungles and mounted an increasingly violent campaign to defend their interests.



President Belisario Betancur, left, and the car in which Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was assassinated.

"We have passed the point of no return," Mr. Lehder declared in his television appearance.

"Lara Bonilla, Tamba and Betancur united to conspire against the interests of this country," he added. "Lara Bonilla was executed by the people."

Mr. Betancur and Mr. Tamba also have been targets. A bomb reportedly was discovered on a train that Mr. Betancur was to take on a trip in the Colombian interior last month. Mr. Tamba, a high-profile advocate of anti-drug efforts, left the country with his family in December because of threats against his life. He returned briefly last month only to formally leave his post.

After a car bomb exploded outside the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá in November, about 17 percent of the embassy personnel were evacuated from the country along with their families, Mr. Tamba said.

In telephone calls and letters, presumed Colombian traffickers repeatedly have promised to kill Americans in retaliation for the approved extradition of seven Colombian drug suspects to the United States. The threat, Mr. Tamba said, "is very real."

Colombian officials and enforcement officials say the escalating violence is at least in part a sign of progress. "It's no secret that the retaliation level has increased," said one. "But that's because we're hurting them."

Government officials contend that the crackdown, including sweeps by the army and confiscation of suspected traffickers' property, has eliminated the huge industrial complexes that once processed cocaine in remote rural and jungle areas. They say that traffickers have been forced to return to mobile, small-scale processing operations, to divert shipments of cocaine through other South American countries and to spend most of their time abroad or in hiding.

Tolerated and even admired by many Colombians, accused traffickers such as Mr. Lehder and Pablo Escobar Gaviria had lived on huge private estates, dabbled with soccer teams or other commodities.

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INSIDE

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■ The European Parliament called for a 3.5-percent average increase in guaranteed farm prices next season. Page 2.

■ A recently authenticated letter by Mark Twain strongly suggests that the American author was vigorously opposed to racism. Page 3.

■ Montana's Complice collection closed the Milan season on a good note, if not a great one. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Royal/Dutch Shell Group's net income slipped 7.1 percent in the fourth quarter but increased 32 percent for all of 1984. Page 11.

Top Soviet Negotiators Are Arms-Talk Veterans

Conservative, Businesslike Approach Expected From Russians in Geneva

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Though they are fairly young compared to many Soviet officials, the three men in Geneva to head the Kremlin's negotiating team have a deep background in U.S.-Soviet talks and an intimate knowledge of the nuts and bolts of arms control.

"The U.S.S.R. delegation has been instructed by the Soviet leadership to negotiate in a businesslike and constructive manner seeking effective solutions," the delegation leader, Viktor P. Karpov, said in an arrival statement.

Unlike the U.S. side, Moscow has turned, as it usually does, to professional negotiators who speak the language of their opposite numbers and have dedicated the recent years of their careers to arms control.

Although Moscow insists that the talks are entirely new and are not a resumption of the negotiations on strategic and medium-range weapons that were broken off at the end of 1983, two of the three team leaders were the chief negotiators at those talks.

Mr. Karpov, 56, who has more experience in nuclear arms than all three American negotiators, led the Soviet side at the 1982-83 strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva,

called the START talks. An arms negotiator since 1969, he will lead the Soviet group negotiating strategic weapons.

Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, 48, who will head the talks on space weapons, led the Soviet side from 1981 to 1983 in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles. He was believed to have fallen from grace with his superiors after his 1982 "walk in the woods," an attempt at personal diplomacy with the American side.

The third of the delegation leaders, Alexei A. Obukhov, 47, is leading a Soviet delegation for the first time as he heads the team negotiating intermediate-range weapons. But he has more than a decade of experience in arms talks and was Mr. Karpov's deputy at the strategic arms reduction talks.

Like Soviet negotiators at past arms talks, these men can be expected to take a conservative, businesslike approach, sticking closely to their instructions from Moscow.

In contrast to a more "free-wheeling" American approach, Joseph G. Whelan of the Library of Congress wrote in an analysis of past Soviet negotiations that "the Soviet negotiator, molded by different values, conditioned by a spirit of collectivism and fearful of self-initiative, operated directly, and safely, under strict orders from a superior."

A main task of the current team, under the coordination of Mr. Karpov, will be to keep the pressure on Washington to modify its plans to develop space weapons.

To this end, the Soviet side introduced an ambiguous formulation into the agreement in January between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

According to this formulation in their agreement to proceed with talks, the three topics under discussion, strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons and space weapons, will be "considered and resolved in their interrelationship."

It is a phrase Mr. Karpov made a point of repeating in his arrival statement Sunday.

U.S. diplomats in Moscow say they find the phrase imprecise and unclear. The Russians say it is quite clear. No agreement in any of the three areas will be possible until agreement is reached in all three areas; a demand, in effect, for progress in halting the development of space weapons.

Mr. Karpov has long experience in carrying out the directives of his Moscow superiors. He took part in the negotiations that led to the 1972 strategic arms limitation treaty, and in 1978 was named to head the final stage of talks that produced the 1979 accord.

His opposite numbers at these negotiations have found him a hard-nosed professional: "tough," in the words of one, "all meat and potatoes." He has been described as a skilled negotiator, urbane, witty, well-versed in arms control and fluent in English.

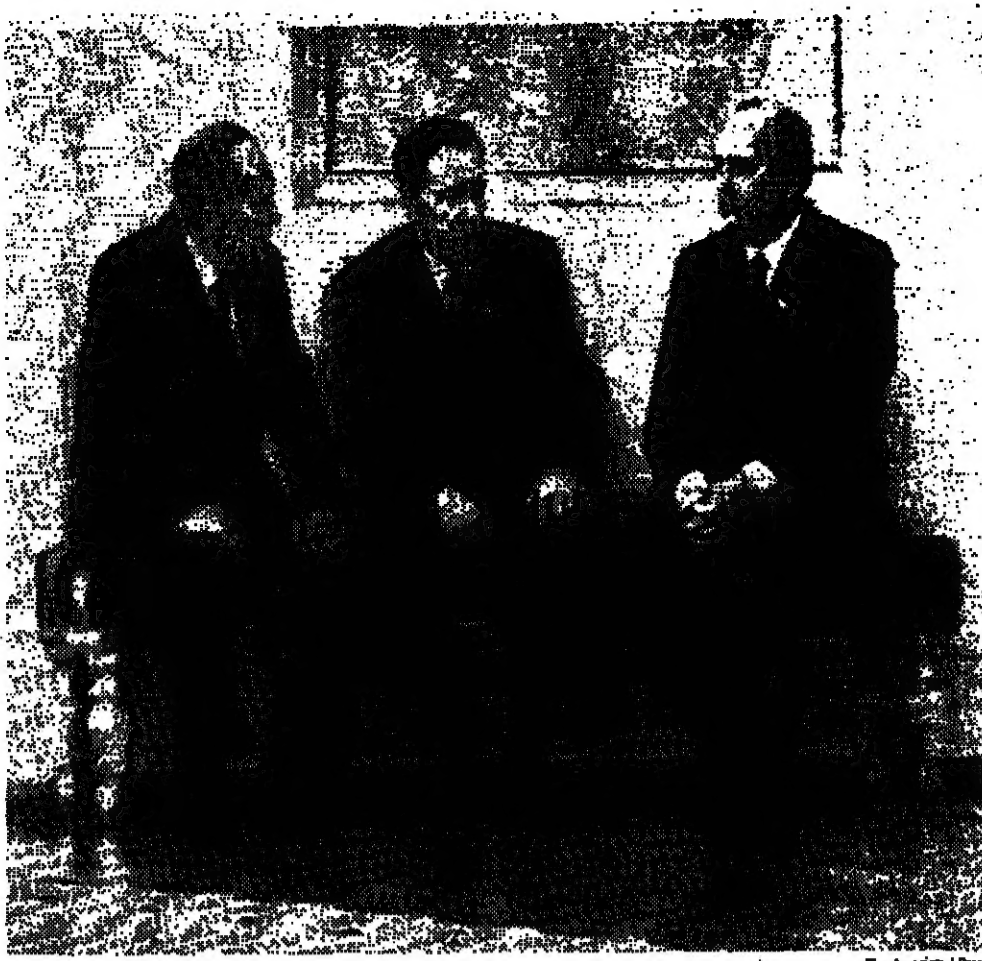
On the job, he is said to be something of a workaholic, but in his off-hours, he is said to have a taste for party-going.

Mr. Kvitsinsky is considered a specialist on Germany, having served in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin in the early 1960s and in Bonn from 1978 to 1981. In 1979 he played an important back-stage role at the four-power talks over West Berlin. As a relatively junior diplomat, he is said to have served as a channel between Western negotiators and the Moscow leadership.

During the talks on intermediate-range weapons, he developed a close relationship with the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, which led to their walk in Geneva's botanical gardens, across from the American Embassy, on July 16, 1982. The two men worked out a private compromise on European missile deployment that was rejected by both their governments.

Though he is believed to be a protégé of Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Kvitsinsky's star was said to have fallen after that exercise in private initiative.

Mr. Obukhov, the most junior of the three team leaders, has experience in nuclear arms negotiations from the talks on both the first and second strategic arms limitation treaties and from the 1982-83 strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva, where he worked closely with Mr. Karpov.



Mr. Gorbachev, right, with Andrei A. Gromyko, center, and Prime Minister Tikhonov.

Touches of Czarist Past at Funeral

Rite Mixes 18th-Century Gilt With Military Spectacle

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Hours before Wednesday's funeral for Konstantin U. Chernenko, government security men took up positions in the front rooms of a historic hotel on a corner of Gorki Street overlooking the path the cortege would follow to Red Square.

The agents found themselves in frescoed suites with grand pianos, cut-glass chandeliers and mirrors in gilded filigree frames.

As they moved to their surveillance posts by the windows, they passed century-old inlaid furniture pieces and china lamp stands of lords and ladies dancing the minuet. Looking down from the lofty ceilings were cupids bearing garlands and birds of paradise painted by Impressionists.

This brief encounter of the grim apparatus of the Soviet state with the bent for flourish in Russia's past was emblematic of Wednesday's rite of transition.

It was a ceremony that began with the body of the Soviet leader lying in state in an 18th-century palace built for the Club of the Nobility, and ended with the new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, greeting heads of state and other visiting dignitaries in a grand Kremlin hall dedicated to the victories of czarist armies.

It all took place at a distance from the mammoth Gothic structures of the Stalin era that gave full dimension to the spirit of gigantism in Soviet architecture and even farther from the graceless prefabricated buildings that encircle the city in ever-increasing ranks.

The Moscow of these pageants is the old core city with its buildings of pastel hues and white trim that, with the season's continual dustings of snow, appear to be the work of confectioners.

The day dawned an unmistakably Russian gray with no suggestion of sun in the eastern sky. Dump trucks carrying loads of snow down to the Moscow River vied for passage in the early morning streets with snow plows clearing the night's fall from major avenues and troop transports bringing soldiers in from their barracks.

There were thousands of soldiers taking part Wednesday, and they were unmistakably Russian in their high boots, heavy greatcoats and gray karakul astrakhan hats with the Soviet Army star pinned on the front.

In the midst of the spectacle, Mr. Gorbachev cut a simple figure. He delivered his funeral speech with no effort to match oratorically the sweeping display be-

fore him, and during the rest of the service he appeared rather startlingly informal, looking around frequently and whispering with Politburo members flanking him by the graveside.

The afternoon's reception gave him his first contact with world leaders since becoming one himself Monday. He appeared distinctly more comfortable and concentrated now that attention was trained solely on him.

He stood at the head of a receiving line that also included Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the acting head of state, Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

The new leader was dressed in a dark blue suit and dark blue tie with broad stripes of lighter blue across it. Like many of those who had just come in from the outdoor funeral, he wore crepe-soled boots.

Mr. Gorbachev, a baldish man, bears a prominent purple birthmark beginning at the top of his forehead and extending midway back across the top of his head. Seeing it has come as something of a surprise for many people, since it is not present in the official portrait of Mr. Gorbachev that circulates here and appears in Soviet publications.

For an hour he shook hands and chatted with the guests as they filed by. Mr. Gorbachev talked with particular animation to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the members of the British delegation.

Others who chose to extend the handshake into a brief conversation were Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, Imelda R. Marcos, the first lady of the Philippines, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Vice President George Bush of the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev showed a command of the moment and a sense of energy that many onlookers remarked had been noticeably missing at the last funeral of a leader 13 months ago, when Mr. Chernenko was the host.

"He's very alert, he's keen, he's eager," said Armand Hammer, the chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., whose close associations with Soviet officials over the years have made him something of an institution here.

The 86-year-old industrialist said Mr. Gorbachev was the seventh Soviet chief he had known in a sequence that began with Lenin.

EC Deputies Call for Rise in Guarantees For Farmers

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament called Thursday for a 3.5-percent average increase in guaranteed farm prices next season, rejecting a European Commission plan for a virtual price freeze.

The Parliament voted by a narrow majority for a Christian Democratic group proposal after the assembly's agriculture committee spokesman said that it was an acceptable compromise to the panel's demand for a 4.5-percent rise.

The amendment said that the average increase should be 3.5 percent, with the biggest increase going to crops in short supply.

The Parliament's vote is only advisory, but a clear message from its members could influence EC farm ministers who on March 25 resume efforts to fix guaranteed farm prices for the marketing year beginning in April.

Parliament dismissed the EC Commission's price-freeze proposals as provocative to farmers, saying the cuts would reduce rural incomes by from 4 to 6 percent. It also said national governments might decide to take back the role in farm aid now played by the EC's common agricultural policy.

The farm commissioner, Frans Andriessen, has appealed to parliamentarians not to head the agriculture committee's plan, which he said could add as much as 2.5 billion European Currency Units (\$1.66 billion) to budgetary costs in 1985 and 1986.

Farm costs already account for two-thirds of the finances of the EC. The 10-nation community is without a 1985 budget following Parliament's rejection in December of a 26-billion ECU draft that it said was inadequate to meet all spending commitments.

Mr. Andriessen stressed the need to discourage overproduction, citing EC surplus stocks such as more than 800,000 tons (727,000 metric tons) of butter and 600,000 tons of milk powder.

Mr. Andriessen's tough line has been endorsed by the parliament's budget committee.

But Pierre-Benjamin Franchère of France, a spokesman for the agriculture committee, has called instead for price increases coupled with a more aggressive farm-export policy likely to import controls.

James Elles of Britain, a spokesman for the budget committee, has dismissed Mr. Franchère's recommendations as unrealistic and said that they would invite retaliation from the United States.

Parliamentarians are split into various camps on the farm-price issue, with Christian Democrats officially seeking an average 3.5-percent increase. Liberals favoring a 2.5-percent increase and the Socialists giving no figure but stressing the need for structural aids to help poorer farmers.

In Brussels, meanwhile, the European Commission called upon EC nations Thursday to back plans for a new round of multilateral trade talks with General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nations.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ethiopia Denies Forced Resettlement

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — An Ethiopian minister derided Thursday Western allegations that force has been widely used in resettling famine victims, but acknowledged that some people might have been hurt by "overzealous" officials.

The labor and social affairs minister, Berhannu Bayeh, one of the senior members of Ethiopia's ruling Politburo, said that the government had issued guidelines on how to carry out the plan to resettle 1.5 million of the estimated 8 million drought victims. He emphasized that no person moved had to be a volunteer.

Famine refugees might have been hurt when discipline was enforced but this did not amount to forcing people to move, he said. "Such an overzealous activity, could happen and do happen. But the point is not and cannot be to force them to be rehabilitated," he said. Western officials, who asked they not be identified, said the resettlement had been enforced with violence and by the withholding of food.

Basque Lawmakers Deplore Violence

VITORIA, Spain (AP) — The Basque regional parliament unanimously Thursday to approve a statement condemning political violence and terrorism. It was the first such vote since the parliament was created in 1980.

The vote, in a special session of the 75-member body, was 62 in favor. Thirteen deputies did not attend the session; of these, 11 are deputies of the Basque Nationalist Party, the de facto political arm of the Basque separatist organization ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty in the Basque language.

The action came 24 hours after the Basque autonomous government one of 17 in Spain, called on the more than two million inhabitants of the region to fight against violence.

New Central American Peace Plan Suggests Truce

BRASILIA (AP) — A new Central American peace initiative has drawn up and talks for a regional settlement could be renewed by the end of the month, Foreign Minister Carlos José Gutiérrez of Costa Rica said Thursday.

He said he and the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador last week in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to draft the agreement. Mr. Gutiérrez said the plan contained more detailed provisions about "supervision and control" than the stalled plan backed by the Contadora group, which comprises Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama.

Temporary Artificial Heart Approved

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania (AP) — A doctor at the Hershey Medical Center has received federal approval Thursday to use an artificial heart he helped develop to keep patients alive until a donor can be found.

Dr. William S. Pierce received the authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, a week after doctors in Tucson, Ariz., implanted an unauthorized artificial heart to keep a man alive who had received a transplant of a human heart.

The device developed by Dr. Pierce is similar to the pump-mechanical pumps keeping two men alive in a hospital in Louisville, Ky. Hospital officials there said Thursday that one of the William J. Schroeder, would not be permitted to attend his son's wedding because the 90-mile (150-kilometer) trip to Jasper, Mo., might endanger his health.

Mexico Holds 4 in Agent's Kidnapping

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (UPI) — Authorities have detained law enforcement officers as suspects in the Feb. 7 kidnapping of a Drug Enforcement Administration agent who was found dead last week in an official in the attorney general's office said Thursday.

The announcement came amid charges by the United States that Mexican authorities were obstructing the investigation of the kidnapping. The bodies of the agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, a Mexican-born U.S. citizen, and his Mexican pilot, Alfredo Avelar, on March 6.

The attorney general's office said Wednesday that three police officers, four state police agents and five federal judicial police officers had been detained, along with about 20 civilians. "We believe that the four state agents had some participation in the kidnapping," official said Thursday.

For the Record

The Argentine Senate, after two days of debate, ratified the 1984 treaty with Chile by a 23-22 vote Thursday, giving President Alfonsín his most important legislative triumph since he came to office months ago. The treaty had already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

A U.S. Army helicopter crashed and burned Wednesday at Fort North Carolina, killing all 12 soldiers aboard. Authorities said an accident happened during a routine exercise when the craft, a UH-60 Blackhawk, nosedived.

France sent 60 policemen to Guadeloupe on Thursday to help security after a bomb attack in Pointe-à-Pitre restaurant owned by a rightist group killed one person and injured 11. The group claimed responsibility for the bombing on the Caribbean overseas department of France.

Absence of Castro Surprises the U.S.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration was surprised by Fidel Castro's decision not to attend the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

It saw this as evidence of friction between Havana and Moscow and of a periodic urge by the Cuban leader to show independence. U.S. officials said they saw Mr. Castro's absence as a sign of displeasure with the terms of Soviet economic aid.

U.S., Soviet Open Session On Weapon

(Continued from Page 1)

accords will also be emphasized by U.S. negotiators.

"Pledges without verification produce more instability," said Mr. Kampelman, a veteran, is expected to devote considerable attention to such questions as the role of the defense industry in the arms race.

He will also conduct talks of arms with Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, a former senator, John G. S. will meet with Mr. Karpov's subgroup on strategic, or range, nuclear weapons, will meet Foreign Service official, and W. Gilman, will handle an intermediate nuclear arms talks with Alexei A. Obukhov.

The U.S. delegation is expected to seek "radical reductions in both long-range and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, but the U.S. is expected to balk at agreement unless it gains a position on the space issue.

The Soviet Union broke off various negotiations on nuclear 15 months ago when the Atlantic Treaty Organization deploying Pershing cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet long-range SS-20 missile.

Since that time, Moscow boosted its force of triple-war SS-20s by 36 to a total of 41 "their long-range missile continues in robust fashion," Mr. Lehman said.

Several U.S. senators are expected to intend to a closely the evolution of the talks said the crux of the negotiations might rest on the nation's willingness to accept at least the most controversial space-defense program would persuade the Russian to accept deep cuts in its missile force.

The U.S. legislators were impressed by the U.S. position and the successful what many of them predicted would be long and complex negotiations.

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Complice Collection: Avoiding the Romantic Montana Shows Ski, Après-Ski Line and Androgynous Look for Evening

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
MILAN — Milan has had a very good fashion season. Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, at the top of their form, delivered collections that amounted to fashion royal flush.

MILAN FASHIONS

The Complice collection, designed by Claude Montana of Paris, closed the season on a good note, but not a great one. As the designer put it: "This has nothing to do with Paris. It's for another city."

This explains the lack of suspense, let alone surprises, in this collection. Proportions, Montana said, have changed. And while they are still a lot of shoulders, they are toned down compared to what he used to show.

Steering clear from the romantic look that other Milan designers have been showing, Montana's skiwear and après-ski clothes are a woman is still strong, the idea that goes along on top of the skier in a hosted suit.

The newest proportions were not jackets over very long trousers hugging the hips and skirts like long johns. The big turtled coat — the best in Milan will also be exhibited at the Paris showings, Montana said.

His evening wear, based on men's tails, harked back to his work of last season of women dressed à la Sarah Bernhardt. The set feminine were the purple is with black pants and black is wrapped around the neck. The solid black ones could be worn by Beau Brummel.

Colors were mainly black, white, gray, brown and purple; not much considering Montana's past use of primary colors. Accessories included huge baroque rings over black gloves; wild hairdos; heavy crepe-soled shoes or even sturdier hikers' shoes worn with wool pantyhose.

As they hop off to London, and to a more eccentric, less controlled fashion scene, many U.S. buyers are grumbling that the Italian prices, which are being quoted to them in dollars, have gone too high.

"If the dollar went down, the Italians would go out of business," said Selma Weiser, owner of the Charvati shops in New York. "In France, at least, they still quote prices in francs."

She said she does not come to Milan for news but for quality clothes and her story carries a lot of them, especially sweaters, made under her own label.

Joan Weinstein, a retailer who runs a similar avant-garde fashion store called Ultimo in Chicago, said that she would keep buying designers' lines that she has been cultivating for the past 15 years "because I have built up a clientele, but I won't add any more."

"I'm going to save my money for London and Paris," she said.

This, however, did not seem to disturb Dawn Mello, the president of Bergdorf-Goodman, who said the store has so many Italian labels that "we're known as 'the Italian store' in New York."

"We've launched a lot of them, including Ferré," Mello said. "We've really endorsed the Italians since the beginning, 10 years ago."

Prices do not worry her, she



An outfit from Claude Montana's Complice collection.

said, because "for us the Italians represent the best quality in the world. Prices, up to now, have not been a problem."

As for the new evening wear direction, which the Italians have now opened, it did not strike Mello as particularly interesting. "The Italian look is based on sportswear," she said, "and I still think their strength is in day clothes."

Bloomingdale's is also confident of the Italian market. In what will be its biggest Italian promotion since 1960, the store is planning a show that will add up to \$70 million to \$75 million in retail prices for their "Ecco Italia" promotion in September.

This will include wines, cheese and furniture, but "fashion, if you include shoes and knits, will represent two thirds of our purchases," said Marvin Traub, Bloomingdale's president.

The fashion crowd was also talking about the Valentino and Armani posters which are all over town and feature half-nude men in jeans or T-shirts. These look very much like Calvin Klein's ads by the photographer Bruce Weber, who started a trend in fashion advertising.

But a spokeswoman for Armani said that their posters, with sassy-faced men in slick hairdos, were inspired by the statues of German athletes in the 1930s.

Greek Opposition Sees Chance for Power

By Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service
ATHENS — To Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek opposition leader, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's surprise withdrawal of support for the re-election of President Constantine Caramanlis was a blunder. As a result, Mr. Mitsotakis says, his conservative New Democracy Party could regain power.

Printers in Italy Strike for a Day

ROME — Italy was without newspapers Thursday because of a 24-hour strike by printers, the latest in a series of stoppages by press workers and journalists demanding the renewal of their annual contracts.

Journalists at RAI, the state-owned radio and television network, also held coordinated stoppages that reduced the local content of news broadcasts. They were demanding new wage contracts and were protesting political delays in negotiations to the state network's governing body.

Daily newspaper were to publish Friday, but another strike that began Thursday morning was expected to halt operations at Italian news agencies for 48 hours.

the mercurial prime minister from carrying out threats to close U.S. military bases and to pull Greece out of NATO and the European Community.

With Mr. Caramanlis gone, the centrists — who traditionally decide Greek elections, and who voted overwhelmingly for the Socialists in 1981 as a gesture against Mr. Caramanlis — now are faced with the prospect of complete rule by the left. They are also concerned about Mr. Papandreu's proposed constitutional amendments that would sharply curtail presidential powers.

Mr. Papandreu has indicated he would call elections for May 5, although they are not required until October.

The prime minister's move against Mr. Caramanlis has provoked opposition charges of deceit and unreliability. Similar charges

have been made for years against Mr. Mitsotakis, 66, for his role in the 1965 downfall of the government of Mr. Papandreu's father, George Papandreu.

Many Greeks still agree with Andreas Papandreu's charges that Mr. Mitsotakis was a "traitor" for having left the centrist government of George Papandreu and having taken part in an unsuccessful rightist cabinet favored by the royal family.

Andreas Papandreu and others charge that Mr. Mitsotakis' withdrawal helped lead to the army coup that imposed a military dictatorship from 1967 to 1974.

Mr. Mitsotakis said he would be pressing charges of unreliability against Mr. Papandreu, and "I'll be saying it very clearly and every day."

"Andreas is on the defensive," Mr. Mitsotakis said.

Arguing that the "vast majority" of Greeks support his pro-Western and free-enterprise policies, Mr. Mitsotakis said that the totally unacceptable hoodwinking of Caramanlis now "makes it much easier" to defeat Mr. Papandreu.

But some political analysts say that Mr. Mitsotakis would face a tough battle against the charismatic prime minister in an election.

Although "80 to 85 percent of the Greeks" are against confrontation with the United States, Mr. Mitsotakis said, "Certainly there are objective reasons to criticize Washington."

Washington's support for the former military junta has left a residue of strong anti-Americanism that Mr. Papandreu has used to his advantage. As a result, Mr. Mitsotakis said, "The U.S. government should be very careful" about criticizing Mr. Papandreu.

S. Backs UN Resolution Containing Criticism of Salvador

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — In a surprise move, United States has voted to accept a United Nations resolution describing El Salvador's legal situation as "patently inadequate."

The resolution also calls for continuing dialogue between the Salvadoran government and the leftist guerrillas, and urges all states to refrain "from any type of intervention" in El Salvador's civil war.

The commission's staff report on El Salvador criticized both government forces and leftist guerrillas for human-rights violations, including the taking of lives of non-combatants.

It said that "the capacity of the legal system to investigate and punish human-rights violations committed in the country continues to be patently inadequate."

But the report welcomed what it said were President José Napoleón Duarte's attempts to promote democracy, to control abuses and to

open a political dialogue with the guerrillas.

Also Wednesday, the commission expressed concern at the continuation of "politically motivated violence" in Guatemala.

The commission also passed a resolution expressing its "distress" at what it said were widespread human-rights violations in Afghanistan. The vote was 26-8 with 8 abstentions. Another resolution denouncing torture and summary executions in Iran was approved, 21-5, with 13 abstentions.

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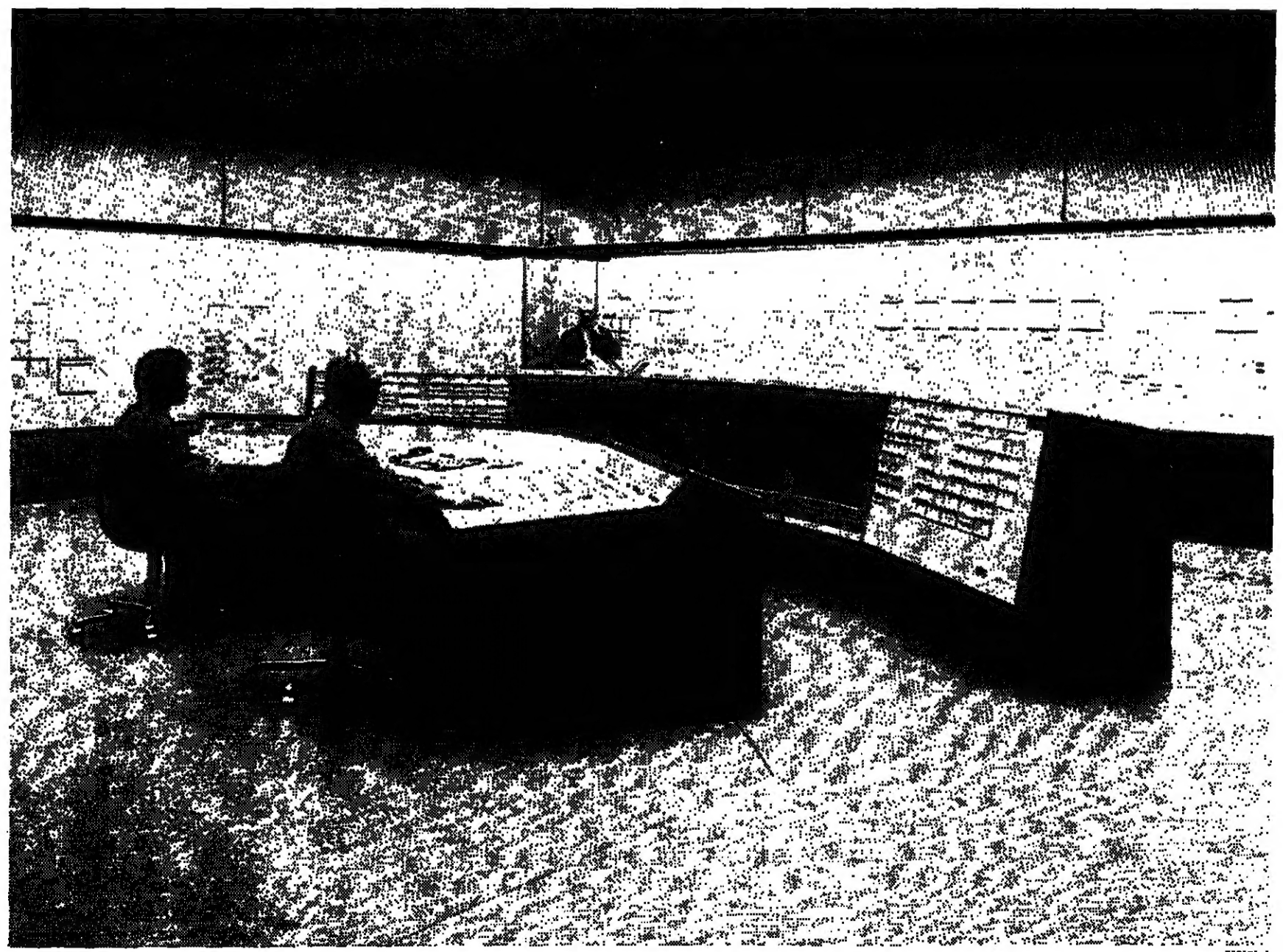
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philips	32.75	32.50	32.75	+1/4	
Amgen	27.125	26.875	27.125	+1/8	
Boeing	17.125	17.00	17.125	+1/8	
IBM	16.875	16.75	16.875	+1/8	
AT&T	16.625	16.50	16.625	+1/8	
Kmart	16.375	16.25	16.375	+1/8	
Danaher	16.125	16.00	16.125	+1/8	
Bojiac	15.875	15.75	15.875	+1/8	
PrimeCo	15.625	15.50	15.625	+1/8	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1282.75	1282.25	1282.75	+0.50	
Trans	424.25	424.00	424.25	+0.25	
Chem	31.75	31.50	31.75	+0.25	

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	119.00	118.75	119.00	+0.25	
Industrials	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	
Utilities	120.00	119.75	120.00	+0.25	
Finance	117.00	116.75	117.00	+0.25	

Thursdays NYSE Closing					
Vol. of 4 P.M.	103,500				
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	101,700				
Prev. consolidated close	1281.25				

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	2.125	2.125	2.125	2.125	+0.00
Declined	2.125	2.125	2.125	2.125	+0.00
Unchanged	2.125	2.125	2.125	2.125	+0.00
Total Issues	4,300				
Volume down	2,000				

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00
Industrials	274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00
Utilities	274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00
Finance	274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00
Transport	274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Veritas	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00
Veritas	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00
Veritas	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00
Veritas	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00
Veritas	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

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117.00	116.75	117.00	+0.25		
274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00	
1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	
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NYSE Prices Decline Slightly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined in active trading Thursday with little in the news to inspire buying interest.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped 10.05 Wednesday, fell 1.65 to 1,282.05.

Declines topped advances slightly. Volume totaled 103.4 million shares, up from 101.7 million traded Wednesday.

"The action of the last few weeks tells me stock prices are at a level considered an equilibrium," said David M. Polen, an investment adviser. "The upward swing (since early January) has brought them to a level where new buying interest will not develop unless new positive information comes up to the plate."

Mr. Polen said the stock market would like to see some move toward reduction of the federal budget deficit. He added that the market "stopped going up at the same exact moment Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said the Fed stopped easing, and it's clear that the market is dancing to that tune."

Before the stock market opened, The Commerce Department reported that U.S. business inventories increased \$2.16 billion in January to \$568.43 billion.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, decreased \$400 million in the week ending March 4. Analysts had been expecting a decline.

U.S. Trust Co. raised its broker loan rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/8 percent and Bankers Trust raised its broker loan rate to 10 percent from 9 3/4 percent.

M-1 Falls \$400 Million

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$400 million in early March, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

It dropped to a seasonally adjusted average of \$572.4 billion in the week ended March 4 from a revised \$572.8 billion the previous week, the central bank said. The previous week's figure originally was reported as \$572.7 billion.

M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Hugh Johnson of First Albany Corp., Albany, New York, said there were signs that the Federal Reserve was "in the process, in a very measured way, of moving against excessive monetary growth."

"It's somewhat obvious that with the excessive monetary growth, regardless of the dollar, the Fed will be required to tighten somewhat, and I don't expect conditions to change for another four to eight weeks," Mr. Johnson said.

Jon Groveman of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Inc. noted that the high degree of optimism that was present a few weeks ago appeared to be evaporating rapidly, a condition that could set the stage for a renewed advance.

He said the stock market appears to be searching for a bottom and a rally could start as soon as next week.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

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1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.
1282.75	1282.25	1282.75	+0.50		
424.25	424.00	424.25	+0.25		
31.75	31.50	31.75	+0.25		
119.00	118.75	119.00	+0.25		
120.00	119.75	120.00	+0.25		
117.00	116.75	117.00	+0.25		
274.44	274.44	274.44	274.44	+0.00	
1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	
1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	
1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	
1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	
1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	+0.00	

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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

March 15, 1985

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David Levine: Statements About Drawing

PARIS — That tweedy man with the watercolor box in the Louvre, the one with a smooth ovoid face and graying hair who is making color notes on David's Sabine women, is no copyist or Sunday painter. He is David Levine, the celebrated caricaturist and less celebrated but impassioned painter.

He paints each summer at Coney Island, which more or less dictates his choice of subjects, and after a lifetime of making small paintings he is going to start on a 22-foot waterfront scene. So he looks at such epic paintings as "Napoleon at the Pest House at Jaffa" — "Not that I think of Coney Island as a pest house," he adds. Well aware of his power to wound, he watches his words as carefully as his line.

His paintings are highly accomplished and reminiscent in style of such earlier Americans as Glackens or Eakins. They don't often get reviewed, Levine says, and his supporters slide into painting and caricature camps. "Each one says why are you doing so much of the other?"

From Paris, where 80 of his caricatures are on exhibit at the Galerie Claude Bernard until April 6, he goes to Albi to see theoulouse-Lautrecs, and then to Barcelona.

MARY BLUME

I don't visit cities so much as museums. I'm a traditionalist who lives like a museum at home — how many paintings can I see?

The details he sees in museum paintings — now, for example, a stiff collar imposes a certain head position — will be recalled and used when he makes a caricature of a long-dead writer. His memory is formidable, and forgiving. "I don't let go," he says. When he mentions Barcelona he immediately thinks of the first time he heard the name, then the Republicans were defeated there in the Spanish Civil War. "I cried. I was very moved. I missed Leon Blum before I knew who he was because he had denied arms to the Republicans."

While most Americans think of Gerald Ford as an amiable bumbler, he remembers the Ford-Dixsen partnership in Congress and draws Ford as brutal and sinister. "Besides, he was sinister in the way he concocted to get Nixon off the hook. He's not a joke."

Levine even remembers as far back as yesterday as he is horrified that Geraldine Ferraro would sign up for Pepsi-Cola commercials. "I think she was invested with a certain responsibility, not to do anything for buck like her husband. Where do principles end, or start?"

The most famous living caricaturist, and the most imitated (especially by the English, he says, because they are good draftsmen), Levine was born in Brooklyn and now lives eight years away in Brooklyn Heights. His parents were of the left and very political. "I'll think politically," Levine says. "There are days when I don't dare read The New York Times, I get so furious. I who have the

opportunity to say more than anyone else, I can't say enough."

He drew Ronald Reagan cheerfully thumbing his nose at the world and said, "If I can't awaken the American people with that one, what can I say?"

BUT he knows he cannot awaken the American people. "The dog was the tail. Power is power and art power is not power. What Kissinger does is going to affect life, not what David Levine says about Kissinger." The most he can do, he says, is to say what other people might quietly be thinking. "It defines my feelings which con-

firms other people's feelings. I'm happy with that, but I think I know my place."

At Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, he was voted the school cartoonist. When World War II broke out he was severely reprimanded for drawing students marching through the school arch, under a statue of Erasmus with tears falling from his eyes.

His parents decided that he should have proper art training if he wanted to be a cartoonist. He spent a year with Hans Hofmann, the distinguished mentor of the Abstract Expressionists, a group Levine detests (his drawing of Jackson Pollock suggests that the famous "dribbler" is urinating on

the canvas, although he admired Hofmann's vitality and enthusiasm).

In a scholarly forward to "The Arts of David Levine" (Knopf, 1978), Thomas S. Buechner finds in Levine's drawing influences of such graphic artists as Daumier and Doré and Will Eisner, who drew comic strips and was expert in the use of hatched shadow (made up of closely set parallel lines). Levine's virtuoso hatching has helped give him enormous range within the limits his work imposes.

He became a caricaturist through making drawings to head various sections of Esquire magazine. He began working for his main client, The New York Review of Books, two weeks after it began, in 1963.

Until then, he says, most book reviews were illustrated by dust jacket photographs that looked as if they had been taken by the author's parents. Once he started providing drawings, he said, "It was like water on a blotter, they couldn't get enough. It was an arena that had been so uncommenced."

He draws only on commission and never from life. When he is asked to make a caricature to accompany a review, he asks for as many pictures as possible. "I ask for variety and for ones where the modeling of light to dark is there." For historical figures he often has to rely on 10th-hand engravings of vanished portraits. "If I can convince you that that's the way he looked, that's enough," he says.

It's a much more haphazard procedure that you think," he adds.

His view of a subject is usually dictated by the review his drawing will accompany. So in one drawing Shakespeare will look like a dainty youth, in another the cynical student of Tudor statecraft.

mates me, too. As far as I'm concerned, in the one time you have around you have to react exquisitely, whether it is painful or not. Otherwise you're numb. Besides," he unexpectedly adds, "I have a new backhand."

He hasn't tried out his new backhand yet but he thinks about it a lot. He is a tennis fanatic and says he gets ideas about movement and character from playing.

"My tennis game is the game of a cartoonist, which is cute, funny, and inconsistent." If he played as consistently as Bjorn Borg, he reasons, he would be as boring. He has made drawings of tennis players as a fan and without much success. "Oh, that's not a nice thing to do," Ken Rosewall said when Levine showed him his drawing.

Usually people don't react as strongly as one might expect, although Norman Mailer stops talking to Levine for a while after a caricature of him appears. "The word caricature relieves people of having to believe it's a likeness," Levine says.

Levine reckons that he has drawn a couple of thousand caricatures for The New York Review alone.

"I enjoy them all," he says. "I liked doing them. But I wouldn't want to meet their mothers."



David Levine.



Levine's de Gaulle.

From "The Arts of David Levine," Alfred A. Knopf (1978)



Levine's Picasso.

From "The Arts of David Levine," Alfred A. Knopf (1978)

Through Eugène Atget's Dual Lens

by Andy Grundberg

NEW YORK — Over the last four years the Museum of Modern Art's department of photography has organized a series of four major exhibitions involving close to 500 photographs, supervised the publications of four exquisitely reproduced books and devoted countless hours to research and writing, all with one aim: to establish Eugène Atget (1869-1927) as a great photographer.

With the third and fourth exhibitions simultaneously opened at the museum this week and the fourth book coming off the presses, it now seems safe to say that the modern has accomplished its mission. There is no longer any doubt, if there ever was, that Atget is one of the great practitioners of the medium. But one question: What exactly is it that makes Atget great?

The question remains because two polar possibilities have been presented. On the one hand, we have been told that his work represents the apogee of straightforward, transparent, no-frills photography, done with unadorned directness, unpretentiousness and thoroughness. His dedication to a self-im-

posed, encyclopedic task that went on for some 30 years — that of recording the vestiges of traditional French life before they were bulldozed by modernity — is surely a measure of this accomplishment. However, the museum is also telling us something else, something more specific and more peculiar to its own sense of photography as a form of art: namely, that Atget is no less than the founding father of Modernist photography.

What it means to call Atget a Modernist is a vastly complicated subject — especially since the photographer's chief enthusiast, John Szarkowski, the museum's director of photography, has gone on record saying that photography by nature is a modern art. But in essence it suggests that the photographer knew what he was doing. His apparent awareness of the frame, his ability to compose on the basis of black-and-white tonalities, his ready acceptance of the oddities of the lens, his perspective, of juxtaposition and reflection — all serve as evidence that Atget was not a naïf who stumbled accidentally on a new way of using the camera but, in Szarkowski's words, "a conscious artist."

So we would appear to have a choice between looking on Atget as an exemplary documentary photographer and seeing him

as a formally innovative artistic genius. Or, perhaps, we have the luxury of seeing him as both. Certainly both aspects of his work are evident in the shows that run through May 14 at the museum: "The Ancien Régime" and "Modern Times."

The 120 pictures of "The Ancien Régime" are devoted primarily to the classically inspired gardens of Saint-Cloud, Sceaux and Versailles. They are, paradoxically, more "artistic" than documentary in spirit, and more 20th than 19th century in feeling. They show Atget at his most elegiac, ethereal and poetic — especially those taken at Sceaux, an overgrown ruin, within the last five years of his life.

In the pictures of "Modern Times," conversely, the subjects are of the 20th century but Atget's way of seeing them seems of an earlier age. Nowhere is this more clear than in the images that contain automobiles. The date that Atget first allowed them to cross the threshold of his view camera has not been fixed with certainty, but it is clear that he avoided horseless carriages as long as possible. When they do appear, as in a 1922 image of Boulevard de Bonne-Nouvelle, their presence comes as a shock. Instead of being dynamic and animated, as they are in

the young Jacques-Henri Lartigue's pictures from 1912, they appear as still and ancient as the wide sidewalks they are parked next to.

Indeed, the stateliness and formality of all his views of Paris in the 1920s belie the city's status as the capital of avant-garde culture and night life of the time. His 1925 photograph of the café Le Dôme, at the height of Montparnasse's days as an artists' hangout, shows it almost empty, coated in a dreamy mist. Similarly, the prostitutes, gypsies and small tradesmen that he portrayed with compassionate skill seem to come to us from a Paris far more rustic than 20th-century.

BUT there is more than atmosphere at work in making these images redolent of *temps perdu*. Atget's style is more conservative and controlled than in the park pictures of "The Ancien Régime." It is, if anything, comparable to that of Charles Marville, whose extensive survey of Paris in the 1860s, in advance of Baron Haussmann's street-widening crews, serves as a precedent for Atget's endeavors. The images of Saint-Cloud and Sceaux are clearly the more Modernist and, in their abandonment of practically any pretense of reportage, the more illusionistic.

In the two exhibitions, then, Atget is shown both ways: as primitive and as pioneer, as the tradesman photographer whose business provided *Documents pour Artistes* and as a genius of aesthetic discovery unrecognized until after his death. But Szarkowski, having long championed Atget's case, clearly is most concerned with giving the photographer a preeminent position within his own rubric of 20th-century photography. Consequently, in the essay that accompanies the book "The Work of Atget: Modern Times" (Museum of Modern Art, \$45), he devotes most of his space to describing how Atget's work was received by the next generation of photographers. He argues, albeit in an elliptical, tentative way, that the photographs of Atget directly influenced those of such primary American Modernists as Berenice Abbott, Ansel Adams, Walker Evans and Edward Weston.

Except in the case of Abbott, who saved the bulk of Atget's work and was quite obviously taken by it, this influence is not so easy to see.

Given this rather strained effort to construct a chain of influence forward from Atget, it is peculiar that Szarkowski has nothing to say about how Atget may have been influenced by photographers who came before him. It is especially odd since the curator's collaborator on this long project, Maria Morris Hambourg, is not only a scholar of Atget but also of Marville, the photographer whose kinship with Atget is most obvious. Nor are we told of the French Mission Héliographique of 1851, one of the first photographic surveys ever commissioned, of subsequent attempts to preserve and record aspects of the "old order" of France, or of Atget's contemporaries the Seebergers, who also took it as their mission to document turn-of-the-century Paris. Such comparisons would help put Atget in the perspective of history, but they would not help Szarkowski's



In the garden at Sceaux.

Mogham



Clouds over Versailles.

Mogham

ki's attempt to place him in a totally Modernist context.

Clearly, Atget is neither a purely historical figure nor a purely modern one. Indeed, his importance to us today is largely a matter of his position as a hinge joining 19th- and 20th-century ways of seeing the world. Besides spanning pre-industrial and industrial France, his work bridges the gap between photography as a transparent, almost anonymous record of reality and as an artistic construct practiced self-consciously and intentionally. As the critic Ben Lifson wrote in 1981, on the occasion of the museum's opening Atget show, "Atget's genius comes from the reconciliation, often within single pictures, of documentation and lyricism, of objective fact and personal perception." By this account, Atget's greatness does not lie in either his documentary or aesthetic abilities, but in their synthesis.

But what makes Atget great also involves what he managed to say with this synthesis, and what it means to us today. His unmatched ability to express a sense of loss in

the face of an increasingly machine-oriented, homogenized, rapidly paced world surely offers as much solace now as it did 75 years ago. More than any other photographer, he makes explicit photography's ability to render all things nostalgic, so that the past seems to ache in us. Nowhere is this demonstrated more convincingly than in Atget's pictures of the gardens of Sceaux, where the tangled vines, overgrown weeds and fallen statues we see are, like photographs themselves, metaphors of what cannot be repossessed.

"The Ancien Régime" — which opened in 1983 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston — will travel to the St. Louis Art Museum (June 13-July 28) and the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (Aug. 29-Oct. 27). "Modern Times" can also be seen at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (Nov. 16-Jan. 5, 1986), the Detroit Institute of Arts (May 13-June 29, 1986) and the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington (Nov. 11, 1986-Jan. 4, 1987).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Resetting the Inner Clock To Life in the Fast Lane

by Roger Collis

NOT even the most relentless workaholic is likely to schedule a meeting for the middle of the night. And yet this is what a business traveler does by going to a meeting at A.M. in Paris after flying all night from New York, a time when the traveler's biological clock says it is three in the morning. F. Scott Fitzgerald's "dark night of the soul" flows two hours of sleep, a dose of travel rest and a subliminal hangover and you have a classic case of jet lag.

Everyone knows the symptoms — muzzy head, dehydrated, strained eyes, general fatigue and disorientation. Even for high-flying achievers, this can make for a distinctly boomer performance and bizarre business decisions, especially hazardous when the sole around you are at the sharp end of very day, thousands of executives may be timing their jobs on the line, or at least outmaneuvering themselves.

Of course, there are sensible things you can do to ease the agony of jet lag — drink a lot of fluids (not tea and coffee), eat sparingly and cut out the booze, maybe do some light aerobics, and certainly use the earplugs and eye masks and try to get some sleep. From the United States, most east-bound flights leave in the evening, which gives you a short night. So try to schedule the day's work around the jet lag. Going east, try to arrive as late in the evening as possible so as to get to bed and avoid the screaming committee.

But most of this is easier said than done, especially if you fly longer distances, say to the Far East. And it's well established that crossing several time zones seriously affects physical and mental performance until the body's metabolism adjusts. This may take up to five days. So isn't jet lag an inevitable fact of life in the fast lane?

Well, yes and no. Most experts would agree that until someone invents a new biological clock, jet lag is here to stay. But recent research among astronauts and military and civil aircrew has shown that sleep disturbances, a key element in jet lag, can be effectively managed by new short-acting hypnotic drugs. And promising results have been obtained with a naturally occurring neurohormone called melatonin, which acts directly on the biological clock, adjusting it to a new local time. It is possible that this may soon be marketed as a jet lag pill.

The so-called biological clock, or inner clock, of man and other animals is set to a 24-hour (circadian) rhythm of metabolic activity. It governs things like sleep patterns, temperature, blood sugar, liver and kidney functions and the cardiovascular and nervous systems. It prepares the body for alternating periods of sleep and wakefulness corresponding to the dark and light cycle of the normal day. For example, during the sleep period the body tends to shut down: Temperature is lowered, the kidneys produce less urine and mental efficiency falls off considerably. Light is the main trigger, or synchronizer, of the clock, although social cues, like eatimes, also affect circadian rhythm.

Jet lag is what happens when the biological clock gets out of step with the chronological clock of a new time zone. Your body is used for sleep at a time you are expected to be awake, and vice versa. This only happens if you are traveling east and west. Flying north and south, where there is little or no time change, is not more than normal travel fatigue.

One approach to jet lag is to stay on your own schedule and ignore what is going on around you. This is what some aircrew members do. Astronauts, who fly in perpetual twilight, are reported to base their sleep and wakefulness periods on home time on earth. It can be a business trip you can hardly order breakfast when you've been asked to dinner.

Another way is to make a return trip across the Atlantic the same day, keeping to your local time. Discussions would have to be brief and very important. It would probably mean flying the Concorde both ways.

So the only real choice for the business traveler is to adapt as quickly as possible to a new environment. And this means the proper management of sleep.

The main problem is not getting to sleep, staying asleep for an adequate period of

time," according to Group Captain Anthony Nicholson of the Royal Air Force's Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough, England. "This is important when you arrive in a new time zone. If you can force the individual to sleep at 11 o'clock local time every night, he's going to adapt that much quicker to the new circadian rhythm. Get your sleep right and the world is marvelous."

Nicholson recommends a short-acting hypnotic called brotizolam, which sustains sleep without producing a hangover the next day. This is the drug to use when you arrive. If you can't sleep on the plane, then use temazepam, which was used by the RAF when flying two crews on the long flights down to the Falklands, each crew sleeping for half the trip. One major airline prescribes medazolam for its pilots, another short-acting drug that works for four to five hours. Better still, Nicholson says, is to use a sleep-erect seat, which he believes is the major advantage of first-class travel. The RAF is testing the sleep-erect in a current sleep research study that involves flying people back and forth across the Atlantic with and without hypnotic drugs. Nicholson's advice to the business traveler is to fly business class to the United States and return by Concorde or in first class.

Despite some contradictory evidence from scientific studies, most people say they get more jet lag flying east than west. It seems that people have less trouble coping with a long subjective day than a short night. And

Drugs, hormone may soon help to curb jet lag

of course, if you fly west during the day, you are not disturbing your sleep but simply displacing it. A biological-clock expert says that as you fly west you are gaining on yourself all the time and your clock just has to run a bit faster, whereas coming the other way it has to run slower, which is apparently harder for it to do.

A more homespun explanation comes from Dr. Fridolin Holdener, medical director of Swissair. "When I go to New York that's the only day in my life when I feel fine if I get up at seven in the morning, because my inner clock says it's hunchtime. But coming the other way, who likes to get up at two in the morning?"

Holdener suggests that one way to reduce jet lag is to prepare for the trip a few days in advance by going to bed a couple of hours earlier or later so as to anticipate the problem of sleeping when you arrive. For example, if you are flying west, you start going to bed in Zurich at 1 A.M. instead of 11 P.M. Then when you arrive in New York, you compromise by going to bed at 9 P.M. and adjust gradually to your normal bedtime.

But perhaps the most promising news on jet lag is the work on melatonin by Professor Vincent Marks and Dr. Josephine Arendt in the biochemistry department of the University of Surrey in England.

Melatonin is a sleep-inducing hormone secreted by the pineal gland at the front of the brain. Melatonin levels are higher at night than during the day, which has led researchers to believe that it may be a master synchronizer of various biological rhythms.

According to Marks, if you administer melatonin the day you can resynchronize the biological clock by deceiving the body into thinking that it is night. Based on this discovery, Marks and his colleagues have developed a dosage schedule for jet lag.

"Going to the U.S., we nudge the clock back a bit by taking melatonin at about 7 A.M. the morning we travel so as to extend the previous night. Coming the other way, we nudge the clock forward by taking melatonin when we get on the plane in the evening," Marks says.

There is still a lot more work to be done and controlled clinical studies have not yet started. But Marks believes it is likely that a melatonin jet lag product could be on the market in a year.

In a Little Spanish Inn

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

GAUCIN, Spain — There is a small hotel in this town of 2,247 whose owner displays guest books going back to the 1860s. It was discovered by British officers stationed at Gibraltar who took the old Roman stone road from Pechon (as Gibraltar is known here).

A modest hotel with seven rooms and no twist beds, La Nacional makes no claims the luxury of the Costa del Sol hostilities, it does offer a different view of Spain: see and quiet, simple but delicious meals at modest prices.

Dona Clement Bantista Moncada, a slight-haired woman with a shy smile, says her inn is a traditional Spanish inn. While stately furnished, the rooms are spotless, the vegetables, poultry, eggs, fruit and fish come from the nearby farm of Dona Elena Mendoza Tineo, who presides over a small kitchen and dining room.

Although she guards the guest books carefully, Dona Clementina is more than pleased to show off the inn's Spanish and German royalty, statesmen, bullfighters, French aristocrats who liked the wine, a few Americans, nature lovers (one of unknown nationality wrote that Gaucin in the spring is a paradise of flowers).

However the great majority were English to repeatedly praised Don Pedro Reales (great grandfather of Dona Clementina) for his cooking, for the cleanliness of his inn and occasionally commented on "his tiny bad temper."

The first cars appeared in 1901, but walking and horseback were the main travel modes up to the Civil War in 1936. A raggy blue line appears in the middle of the page and someone has written, "Spanish car." The next entry was 1945, and the old inn had become La Nacional.

A Captain Leslie of the 71st Highland Infantry wrote in 1869, "Very much pleased in ourselves, with one another and more particularly with the hospitality and comfort this hotel which is prettily situated in the

center of one of the most inaccessible spots in Europe."

Gaucin today is no longer inaccessible. A new road opened up last year that connects the village to the main coastal highway, making it about an hour's drive to Marbella.

While it would be absurd to say that time has stood still in Gaucin, progress has dealt gently with it. The balconies and walls of the houses abound in greenery, the ancient whitewashed houses present a solid front to the world and sometimes on a moonlight night the narrow streets and plazas are so full of silence that they seem unreal.

Dominating the town is what is left of a magnificent 13th-century construction. It is a long climb up but the stairs are artfully arranged and each turn offers a magnificent view. Near the top you will meet Eleuterio Andrade who is 68 and climbs these steps four times a day to show visitors around and to tend the gardens. Two summers ago the archaeology department of the provincial government of Malaga restored some of the walls, cleaned out tons of debris and left very clear outlines of both the fortress and the castle. The panorama is breathtaking.

Gaucin now boasts of restaurant with international cuisine, La Casita, opened two years ago by Mary and Frank Becker, who settled in Gaucin after seeing an ad in the London papers for inexpensive houses. The food is excellent, featuring not only French cooking (Mary studied at La Varenne cooking school in Paris) but Polish dishes from Frank's native land, and the atmosphere is warm and friendly. Mary Becker estimates that there are about 50 foreign families living here — painters, sculptors, farmers, retirees and one young man who is trying to make a go of a bakery.

The one thing they all seem to share is enthusiasm about Gaucin. Some mountain villages in this part of the world have not taken kindly to the invasion of foreigners, but this doesn't seem to be true of Gaucin. Perhaps because visitors have been coming so many years to La Nacional, the townpeople have become used to outsiders.

Australia's Surf and Other Splendors

by Jane Perlez

ON the south coast of New South Wales lies Bingle Beach, a scallop of pale cream sand embraced by two craggy points of rocks and sheltered by the slopes of scrub-covered dunes. Gentle waves of the Pacific Ocean, crested by white foam that glistens in the high morning sun, roll in a perpetual surf that only a few people happen upon.

For this beach 180 miles south of Sydney is unmarked on most maps of the coastline, its existence made known to strangers by a friendly gas station attendant in the nearby hamlet of Moruya. It is one of the dozens upon dozens of beaches that stretch to the Victoria border and beyond, all of them perfect — although not all so secluded — for swimming, sunbathing and picnics that are interrupted only by the persistent but harmless Australian bushfires.

On a five-day car trip from Sydney, it is possible to combine the solitary peace of Bingle Beach with a series of forests and the imposing grandeur of the Snowy Mountains and in between traverse rough dirt roads across what Australians fondly call "cowboy country": rolling sheep-grazing hills, their grass bleached to straw by the relentless Australian sun.

It is a car tour best taken in the Southern Hemisphere's warm months from October to April (in the winter the mountains are transformed into ski resorts and the beaches are too cool). Beware of January, the Australian equivalent of August in France, when practically every Australian worker hitches a trailer to the back of the car and takes to the road.

The trip, a kind of uncommonly taken by Australians themselves, reveals the isolated island continent to have a greater variety of terrain than the brilliant corals of the Great Barrier Reef and the scarlet desert of the fabled outback. By driving a southern route to the nation's capital, Canberra, and on to small towns, many of them flourishing 19th-century hubs of gold mining, with a special trek to Mount Kosciuszko, Australia's highest peak, the visitor absorbs a sense of Australia's frontier history and a knowledge of its strange fauna and flora.

Yes, if you are vigilant you may spot a kangaroo along the road but do not be disappointed if one fails to appear: In these parts the yellow-and-black road signs warning drivers of the hazards of hitting bounding kangaroos are more prevalent than the map-sapiens themselves. Unfortunately, you will see no koala bears, for they are a rare species not to be found in their natural state anywhere on this route, and hardly anywhere else except for zoos.

A four-hour drive southwest from Sydney lies Canberra, a city of stolid official buildings scattered around an artificial lake and nestled in a valley surrounded by hills that ebb from brown to eerie mauve at dusk. Designed 70 years ago by an American architect named Walter Burley Griffin, who had been an associate of Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, Canberra is situated on an arid plain between the two competing cities of Sydney and Melbourne and had until recently changed only ever so gradually over the decades.

But now soaring cranes, their angles and latticework weaving geometric patterns in the sky, dominate the landscape and announce, to anyone who had not already heard the national swag about it, the construction of a new Parliament House. It is being built with great architectural fanfare for the country's bicentennial in 1988.

THE 250,000 civil servants and others who live in Canberra believe the new Parliament will do for the capital what the Opera House has done for Sydney. It may well. It was conceived by the New York firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Architects, who designed the Fairchild Center for the Life Sciences at Columbia and the master plan for the future development of the Capitol grounds in Washington. The Parliament takes the shape of two boomerangs with their arches laid back to back. The entire structure is being sunk into Capital Hill so that rather than sitting on top, the two chambers, one for each boomerang, will blend into the mound of the hill.

After massive excavations of rock to allow for the sunken building, granite, steel, concrete, and even the red roof tile that is a fixture of Australian bungalows are being heaved into place as the builders race to meet their deadline. An excellent viewing platform built for visitors allows them to observe the work in progress along with scale models showing that, in true Australian sporting fashion, the new Parliament will come with outdoor tennis courts and bowling greens.

Two recently completed symbols of Canberra's coming of age, stand on the shore of Lake Burley Griffin — the National Gallery, a concrete-and-glass box that bears some resemblance to a modern-day warehouse, and an almost look-alike High Court building next door.

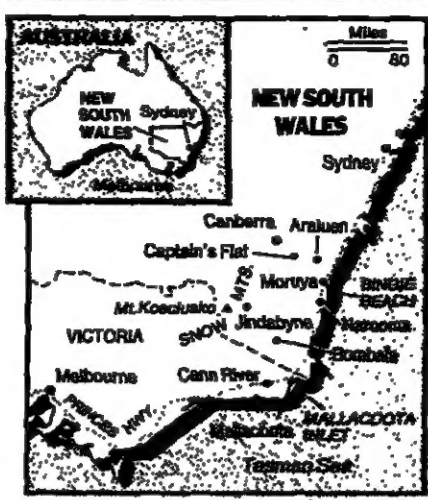
The two-year-old gallery boasts a fledgling international collection, including Jackson Pollock's "Blue Poles," which caused a storm a decade ago when the Labor government of Gough Whitlam paid more than \$2 million for it. For most visitors the eclectic Australian collection should prove the most intriguing. The colonial-era paintings, until recently unheralded, include an oil dated 1840 and titled "Mr. Robinson's First Interview With Timmy." The artist, Benjamin Duterrau, catches the awkward emotions of an early encounter in Tasmania between a white man and a mystified looking aborigine.

Australia has bred an interesting stable of postwar painters who work in a diversity of styles, all well represented in the gallery. Notable are the works of Sidney Nolan, whose starkly portrayed narrative on canvas of the life of Ned Kelly, the infamous bush-ranger, or outlaws, hangs in the first gallery.

For years, Canberra's dreary hotel accommodations have been the butt of derisive jokes among visiting diplomats. The city once had an elegant hotel, the Canberra, a sprawling one-story pink compound with garden courtyards extending from spacious suites. The Whitlam government closed the hotel in 1973 and in what some thought was a national scandal turned the place into a depository for government files. The Labor government of Robert Hawke, conscious of the looming bicentennial festivities, is in the midst of undoing the damage and restoring the hotel to its original charm.

In the meantime, the Lakeside Hotel, an undistinguished international style high-rise with small rooms overlooking the hills or the lake, is the most serviceable, although at about \$50 a double room, expensive for what it is.

TWO hours from Canberra across a spectacular but perilous road that filled with peach trees, sits Araluen, a deserted mining town that once reverberated with the revelry of 39 hotels and 15,000 gold miners. It is the getting to Araluen, through the indirect 70-mile route of Captain's Flat and Major's Creek, that is the main point. A twisting dirt track wide enough to handle one car carries you down the side of a steep mountain. On either side of the car stand tall, scraggly eucalyptus trees, so dense they almost block out the sky, and the air, per-



The New York Times

bera's coming of age, stand on the shore of Lake Burley Griffin — the National Gallery, a concrete-and-glass box that bears some resemblance to a modern-day warehouse, and an almost look-alike High Court building next door. The two-year-old gallery boasts a fledgling international collection, including Jackson Pollock's "Blue Poles," which caused a storm a decade ago when the Labor government of Gough Whitlam paid more than \$2 million for it. For most visitors the eclectic Australian collection should prove the most intriguing. The colonial-era paintings, until recently unheralded, include an oil dated 1840 and titled "Mr. Robinson's First Interview With Timmy." The artist, Benjamin Duterrau, catches the awkward emotions of an early encounter in Tasmania between a white man and a mystified looking aborigine.

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meated either with sturdy walking shoes or by careful driving along the dirt track to Shipwreck Creek. Be wary here of goannas (if they cannot find a tree trunk to climb up, they are known to climb up a standing human if it is the nearest thing around) and snakes, which are usually more frightened of you than you of them. This is a habitat for kangaroos but since they are nocturnal, dawn and dusk are the best times to see them.

Bush fires ravaged the forest in 1983, leaving hollowed and blackened cylinders that were once eucalyptus trunks standing stark against the sky. But heavy rains last year fostered fast green undergrowth, swathes of tall yellow and purple wildflowers survived, and the birds — colorful parrots, native lyrebirds that have long tails shaped like the musical instrument after which they are named — break into a cacophony of sound.

The Flag Hotel-Motel, with a swimming pool in its central courtyard, is by Australian small-town standards top-notch and worth a two-night stay. That is to say, the units, with a kitchen, are clean, basic but roomy and fairly priced at \$36.

FROM Malleacoota, the highway turns west to Cann River, from which a bumpy dirt road leads north through the bare hills and thinly populated area of "cowboy country." During this stretch of the drive, it is easy to comprehend how Sir Joseph Banks, the English botanist who accompanied the first settlers to Australia in 1788, described the new land as the "barrenest" he had ever seen.

On the road to Bombala, an old sheep-grazing town where customers are still invited to the local bank on Christmas Eve for morning tea with the management, passing cars are a rarity. Indeed, homesteads are scarce. Australia is a sparsely populated continent, and nowhere on the trip is it more evident than here. At Jumbuckin, the rail station consists of a forlorn wooden hut that would serve as a fine stage prop for a 19th-century American western.

Jindabyne, poised on the banks of a lake created by a massive hydroelectric project that takes water to the arid western part of New South Wales, serves as the door to the Snowy Mountains, a majestic but not very tall range, suitable for skiing only a few months of the year.

In the summer, the 30-mile paved road from Jindabyne to Charlotte's Pass, the starting point for the walk to the 7,305-foot peak of Kosciuszko, makes the trip easy. The mountain has only swathes of snow in the warm months, but the winds are brisk and the air chilly; a hat, a warm jacket and walking shoes are essential for the well-worn trail that takes 90 minutes at a fast clip to the summit. From the rooftop of Australia — an outcropping of rocks and a plaque commemorating the Polish explorer who first scaled it — sweeping vistas extend up and down the tree-covered ridges below.

The Jindabyne Lake Hotel-Motel, with first-floor rooms that open onto the lake, provides another comfortable stay. In the noisy bar, a typical Australian beer-swilling hangout for an almost all-male clientele, the barmaids dispense sure-fire instructions on how to see kangaroos.

And, indeed, at dusk, if you drive 20 minutes back up toward Kosciuszko to a camping ground beyond the entrance to the national park, there adult kangaroos and a baby emerge from the shadows to feast on the grassy fields.

After the triumph of sighting kangaroos, the return six-hour drive to Sydney from Jindabyne through Canberra on smooth highway seems all the easier.

fumed with the distinctive dry scent of the Australian bush, resonates with the calls of native birds.

Goannas, grotesque lizardlike creatures indigenous to Australia that sometimes reach three feet in length, slither across the road from time to time. At the sound of a car or a human, these creatures usually scamper for the nearest tree trunk and climb out of harm's way. While a goanna bite is not poisonous, they are scavengers and carriers of disease and park rangers recommend they be left alone.

Absolutely nothing happens in Araluen, a place of one hotel and a population that barely reaches triple digits. Yet its quiet and beauty have made it a favorite weekend haunt for Canberra residents. If you call ahead, the Hotel Araluen, mainly a way station for thirsty drivers, has several meager rooms, or the more attractive Old Court House Restaurant, which advertises French cuisine by a German owner, offers satisfactory rooms on the weekend only.

Rather than staying in Araluen, it is probably advisable to push on another 40 miles to Moruya on the coast, an adventurous drive through equally rugged terrain. A town of 2,000 that hasn't changed in 25 years, Moruya exists mainly for its beaches. Ask anyone you meet for his favorite along the coast, making clear that you want to be away from the trailers. To get to Bingle, drive eight miles south on the Prince's Highway, turn left at the signpost to Congo, and a few miles on branch off along the dirt strip to Bingle.

If you wish to stay overnight in Moruya, there are several motels that serve mainly as stopovers for traveling salesmen. Not cheap, they run \$28 a night with a rather pedestrian breakfast served in the room. A more interesting place and slightly less expensive is the Monarch Hotel, an old-fashioned brick structure on the main street with a pub, clean rooms and a handsome dining room serving almost home-style meals. A dozen oysters, a steak, dessert and a bottle of Australian wine, all of it wholesome but none of it sensational, came to about \$28 for two.

Driving south from Moruya, the highway hugs the coast to Narooma, a popular holiday resort where cold meats, cheeses, fruit, takeout coffee and other makings of an impromptu picnic can easily be picked up. The corner butcher shop as you enter town has an assortment of charcuterie, and the owner, who has been there for 30 years, provides plenty of folklore to go with the provisions. With food in hand, choose any of a string of beaches within a 10-minute drive.

Farther south, the landscape changes from undulating pastoral country (sharp, hard cheeses are produced in the towns of Bodalla and Tiliba) to pockets of rain forest, resplendent with emerald-green ferns, and heavy densities of the ever-present eucalyptus trees.

Three hours down the narrow but uncrowded highway from Narooma, just over the border into Victoria, lies Malleacoota, once a whaling and gold-rush town, which was reachable only by water until 1914. It is well worth a detour off the main road to the entrance of the sprawling Malleacoota inlet. At first sight, Malleacoota is an unimpressive abalone fishing village of 600, surrounded by endless trailer parks blessedly empty except for January, when the place should be avoided at all costs.

It doesn't take much exploring, however, to find why all these people descend here. Once the home of the Kurnai aboriginal tribe, Malleacoota abounds in wildlife and ancient rock bluffs that stand guard to the swirling ocean at the entrance to the Tasman Sea.

Crossing along National Park envelopes the inlet, where a number of rivers and creeks flow into the sea, and its wilderness can be

ADVERTISING

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BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES.

WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

— ON TOUR —

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it wittier than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall off return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.

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Supercomputer Challenged for Speed-Champion Title

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Supercomputers have long been the heavyweights of number crunching, their terrific speeds achieved by an equal mixture of arduous design and brute force. Most have relied on a single, state-of-the-art processor that goes about its tasks methodically, bringing even the most intimidating chore with a barrage of lightning-quick punches.

But soon the speed title may be stolen away by some lightning-quick punches. On university campuses and in corporate development laboratories, scientists are stringing together hundreds — sometimes thousands — of microprocessors in a single machine. The result is what experts call a "massively parallel computer," capable of dividing a problem into hundreds of parts and parceling each of them out to a separate microprocessor, exactly the kind of parallel processing that is the hallmark of supercomputers.

Most computer scientists think such machines will prove far more efficient and flexible than traditional supercomputers — and a lot cheaper. But getting several hundred independent microprocessors to stick together is a little like organizing a crowd of schoolchildren on a trip to Coney Island. More than a few are likely to wander off.

There is a crucial battle to be struck, and no one is quite sure where it is, said Kenneth Kennedy, chairman of the computer science department at Rice University in Houston. "Everyone says that it takes less time to get things done when a bunch of people are working together. But you reach a point where everyone is getting in everyone else's way — and that's where the current generation of supercomputers, called vector processors, is designed to bring rigid order to unruly problems. They have their traditional speed — upward of 800 million floating-point instructions a second — by dividing their problems into smaller mathematical operations. Thus, in a complex equation involving millions of calculations, a vector processor would sort all of the multiplication operations first, then all of the addition operations and so on. By doing all like operations at once without having to shift gears by switching to another type of calculation — the machines can achieve remarkable speeds.

BUT there are trade-offs. Vector processors perform most efficiently when they are handling repetitive scientific calculations; the range of small, separate problems dispatched with ease by a general-purpose mainframe would reduce supercomputer to a mass of helpless cripples. Even with more powerful processors, most supercomputers are able to operate at only 15 or 20 percent of the optimal speed.

Compare vector machines to those pens that bureaucrats are used to sign letters. said Jacob T. Schwartz, a professor at New York University's Courant Institute. "You sign with one pen, and all the attached pens copy that signature. It's efficient, but the use is limited."

It was the search for flexibility that led computer designers to massive parallelism. The idea is simple: Rather than reorganize a single processor to handle each discrete calculation task to a different microprocessor, a self-contained computer-on-a-chip, processors act in parallel but independent of each other. It is hardly a new idea, but it was an expensive one. Only with the rise of very large scale integrated circuit technology, or VLSI, the idea of multiple processors became affordable.

It is no small challenge. To retain speed, massive parallel processors must be designed without a central processor that is their traffic cop. Otherwise there will be huge bottlenecks as each independent processor awaits its work. Without a central processor, microprocessors could pick up the same tasks or

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Harrods Takeover Approved

U.K. Clears Way for Egyptians

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government Thursday cleared the Al-Fayed family to buy Harrods of London, ending an eight-year fight for control of the department store company whose prime asset is Harrods.

The Department of Trade and Industry said it would not demand an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission into the merits of the offer of £615 million (\$664 million) from Al-Fayed Investment Holdings PLC, a company owned by the Egyptian family.

The bid, supported by Fraser's board, already has attracted acceptance giving the family more than 50 percent of Fraser's shares. At the same time, the department released Lomho PLC from a 1981 promise not to take over Fraser. But that decision came too late for the company and its chief executive, Roland W. Rowland, to make a new takeover bid.

Lomho's chairman, Sir Edward Du Cann, said it was a "scandal" that the government decided to review the Al-Fayed bid, especially since Lomho's attempt to gain control had been exhaustively studied. He said, "Is this purchase a precedent for the government allowing large sections of the British economy at a time of weakness of the pound sterling to fall into the hands of foreigners?"

Fraser welcomed the end of Mr. Rowland's siege. Commenting on his adversary's predicament, Fraser's chairman, Roland Smith, observed: "It is a bit like arriving at the right platform to find that your train has just gone."

Lomho had urged the government to block the Al-Fayed offer and suggested that another Lomho bid might be made. Paul Spicer, a Lomho director, said that a consolation Lomho showed a profit of £80 million on Fraser shares it had sold to the Al-Fayed brothers — Mohamed and Dina.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)



Gerald G. Probst, center, the chairman of Sperry Corp., with Vincent R. McLean, left, and Joseph J. Kroger.

Turnaround at Sperry May Result in Merger

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just outside the 43rd-floor office window of Gerald G. Probst, the chairman of Sperry Corp., looms the Chippendale-topped headquarters of AT&T and the reflective-glass tower of the new IBM building.

"We keep the curtains closed," Mr. Probst said, barely cracking a smile, "so they can't peer in." Lots of people seem to be looking at Sperry these days, most with an eye toward acquisition. One of them is ITT Corp., which made an abortive first effort to merge with the company a week ago.

Since those merger talks fell through, Wall Street has abounded with rumors about other possible partners for the company, including American Telephone & Telegraph, General Motors, Ford and GTE. Industry experts say a merger is likely, and Sperry officers are not doing anything to discourage the possibility.

There is no question that the \$5-billion-a-year company is in better shape now than just a few years ago. But while the recent revamping of two of its key businesses — computer mainframes and military equipment — has made it a far more attractive candidate than at any time in recent memory, some basic problems remain. Industry analysts say Sperry is still desperately in need of a corporate partner that can make it competitive once again, especially in telecommunications, microcomputers and office automation. Those technologies, the buzzwords of the mainframe computer business today, have largely bypassed Sperry.

"I think everyone agrees that at this point there's no hope that Sperry will make it alone," said Robert T. Fertig, a computer industry analyst who left a planning post at Sperry a decade ago. "It's a big ship, and it will take time to sink, but it's already listing."

Not everyone is this pessimistic. Sperry officials said that, if necessary, they could solve their problems with strategic alliances with other companies, a process that is already under way. But in a recent interview in Sperry's boardroom atop its Sixth Avenue headquarters, Mr. Probst and top deputies did little to quash rumors that a merger was in the offing.

"We are not interested in merging with just anybody," said Mr. Probst, a former World War II bomber pilot described by colleagues as a conservative and somewhat detached chief executive. "But of course we will look to opportunities as they come."

Shell Group Net Up 32% for '84, Off for Quarter

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Royal Dutch/Shell Group announced Thursday that net income slipped 7.1 percent in the fourth quarter as refining and marketing operations produced losses in West Germany, France and Britain.

For the full year, however, higher oil and gas production, along with currency-exchange gains, helped Shell increase net income 32 percent, the group said. Fourth-quarter net income totaled £910 million (\$983 million), down from £980 million a year earlier. Revenue jumped 23 percent to £18.13 billion from £14.76 billion. Full-year net rose to £3.65 billion from £2.75 billion as sales increased 19 percent to £64.95 billion from £54.44 billion.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., the British arm of the group, declared a total dividend for 1984 of 33 pence a share, up 26 percent from 1983's 26.2 pence. The Dutch arm, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., raised its total dividend 20 percent to 10.60 guilders (\$2.80) from 8.85 guilders. The results were in line with most forecasts. On the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, Royal Dutch shares slipped 0.20 guilders to 205.80 guilders. Shell Transport shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 775 pence, down 2 pence.

Sir Peter Baxendale, chairman of Shell Transport, predicted that the group would continue to benefit from gradually rising oil and gas production. But he said the chemical market was likely to be tougher in the next few years, partly because of competition from Saudi Arabia.

The group's profit increase for 1984 largely reflects a bigger contribution from U.S.-based Shell Oil. While Shell Oil's net income in dollar terms rose modestly, to \$1.77 billion from \$1.63 billion, the contribution to the group's net income in pound terms surged to £1.12 billion from £359 million.

Most of that increase reflected the dollar's steep rise against the pound. The rest resulted from an increase in the group's sharehold-

ing in Shell Oil, to 95 percent from 70 percent. The group is trying to win 100 percent of Shell Oil. For the third year in a row, the group pumped more crude oil, showing gains in Britain, the United States, Nigeria, Oman, Thailand and Egypt. The daily average rose 7 percent from a year earlier to 1.6 million barrels. Natural gas sales rose 4 percent to 5.72 billion cubic feet daily.

Like other oil companies, the group said its profit margins were squeezed by fierce competition and excess capacity in "downstream" operations: refining, marketing and shipping. Profits from these activities outside the United States and Canada, adjusted to remove inventory gains, shrank 27 percent in the fourth quarter and 50 percent for the year.

In Europe, the group had downstream losses in major markets because it could not push up local-currency prices for gasoline and other oil products fast enough to match the rising dollar cost of crude oil. Chemical profits outside North America surged 156 percent to a record £210 million, though the group said margins on petrochemicals deteriorated late in the year after showing sharp improvements in early 1984. U.S. chemical earnings more than doubled. Coal operations produced a £12-million profit after a £12-million loss in 1983. The turnaround reflected the dollar's strength and higher productivity.

The group's loss on metals narrowed to £62 million from £91 million, but the market remained weak, particularly for aluminum, and the group had write-offs and loss provisions on its tin-dredging operations.

Even though it spent £3.24 billion last year on Shell Oil shares, the group retains huge reserves. Holdings of cash and short-term securities at year-end totaled £5.93 billion, down slightly from £6 billion a year earlier.

Capital spending this year is likely to rise about 16 percent to £5.5 billion, Sir Peter said.

Import Surcharge Idea Gains U.S. Momentum

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Last June, when Motorola President John Mitchell suggested a tax on imports as a "partial solution" toward easing the growing U.S. trade surplus during testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, he caused hardly a ripple.

Since that inauspicious beginning, however, the idea of an import surcharge has gained avalanche momentum in the business community and on Capitol Hill, where it is seen as a possible quick fix for the two biggest problems in the U.S. economy — the budget deficit of more than \$200 billion and the \$123.3 billion trade deficit.

So far there is more sound than action on the surcharge, although it is seen as likely to gain support from lawmakers who are unable to deal with the budget deficit at the same time they see the trade deficit mounting.

"Something big, sudden and unstoppable will take place this summer in Congress," Senator John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, told a meeting this week at the Institute for International Economics.

"An import surcharge is the leading candidate," added Mr. Heinz, although he said he favors "a more constructive way" of dealing with the trade deficit by hitting "the worst offenders" with retaliation.

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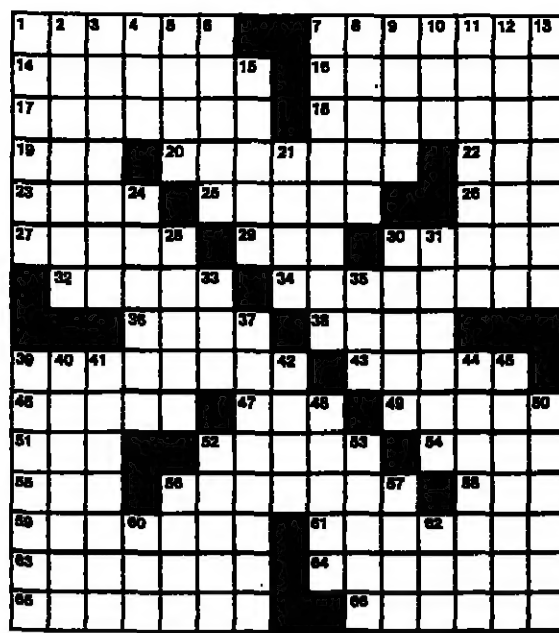
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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company



- ACROSS**
- 1 Roman conspirator
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 - 14 Tebaldi and
 - 16 Triple—
 - 17 Plain
 - 18 Storyteller
 - 19 Doucure
 - 20 Italian saint
 - 22 D.C. ecology group
 - 23 Wang Lung's wife
 - 25 Cather's "Lady"
 - 26 Piquancy
 - 27 A fiddler and a pianist
 - 29 "Hamlet" part
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 - 36 What a cicerone conducts
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 - 43 Mercury, e.g.
 - 46 Land—(aid)
 - 47 Mail conveniences: Abbr.
 - 49 Thomas's "Go Gentle..."
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 - 3 A woman who has borne one child
 - 4 Dramatist Mosel
 - 5 Salt Lake City team
 - 6 Bag man
 - 7 Horned viper
 - 8 Concerning
 - 9 Manche's capital
 - 10 Celebes or China
 - 11 Considerable
 - 12 Idealist
 - 13 Jones's prize in 1779
 - 15 Pillarlike monument
 - 21 Marshall of France in W.W.I
 - 24 Carney role in "The Honey-mooners"
 - 28 Mistrated
 - 31 Turbine part
 - 33 Rio Grande do
 - 35 Object
 - 37 Disguises
 - 38 Caustic wit
 - 40 Swift cat
 - 41 Arrow-shaped
 - 42 Major—
 - 44 Biblical fibber
 - 45 Singer Lynn
 - 46 Judges' seats
 - 50 Ecologist, e.g.
 - 52 Rousard or Rousard
 - 53 Silken
 - 56 Draped, e.g.
 - 57 Miss Gennet?
 - 58 Venezia's canals
 - 62 Proper

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WILSON SAYS HE FOUND A BUYER FOR OUR HOUSE, AND WE DON'T EVEN HAVE IT ON THE MARKET!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOBAT

BAFLE

HOGUNE

GODINI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXULT TRYING MAROON POLICE

Answer: How society girls start in—BY COMING "OUT"

WEATHER

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Africa 14 61 7 45 fr th

Amsterdam 14 61 7 45 fr th

Athens 14 61 7 45 fr th

Barcelona 14 61 7 45 fr th

Belgrade 14 61 7 45 fr th

Berlin 14 61 7 45 fr th

Brussels 14 61 7 45 fr th

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Cairo 14 61 7 45 fr th

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Cebu 14 61 7 45 fr th

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Copenhagen 14 61 7 45 fr th

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Cuba 14 61 7 45 fr th

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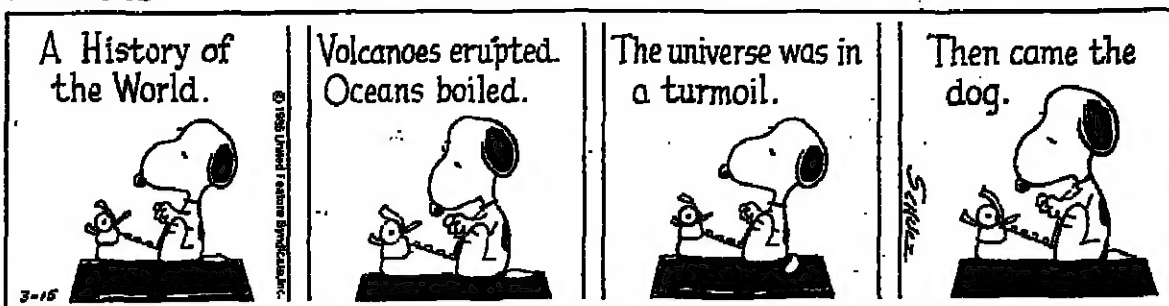
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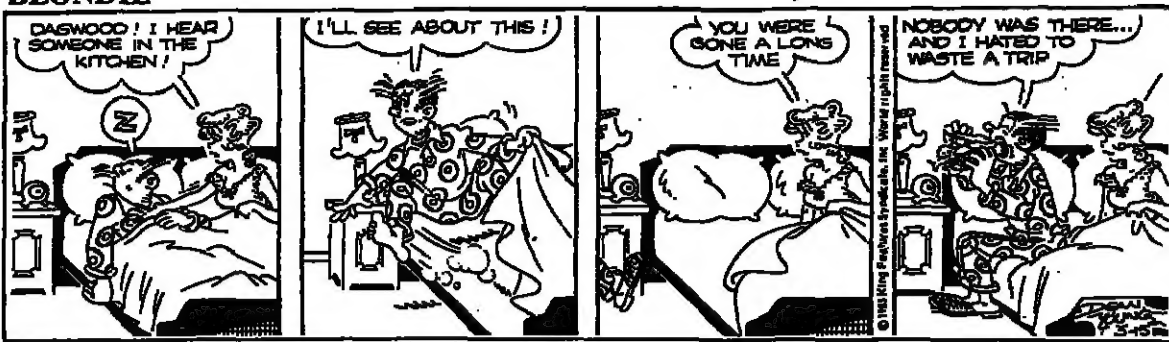
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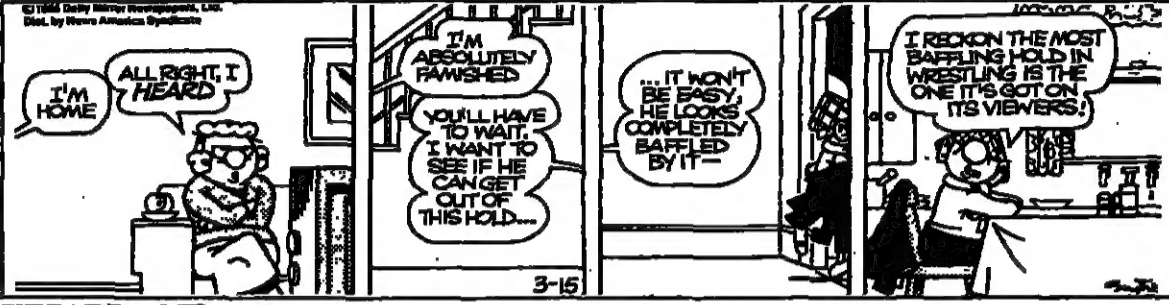
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



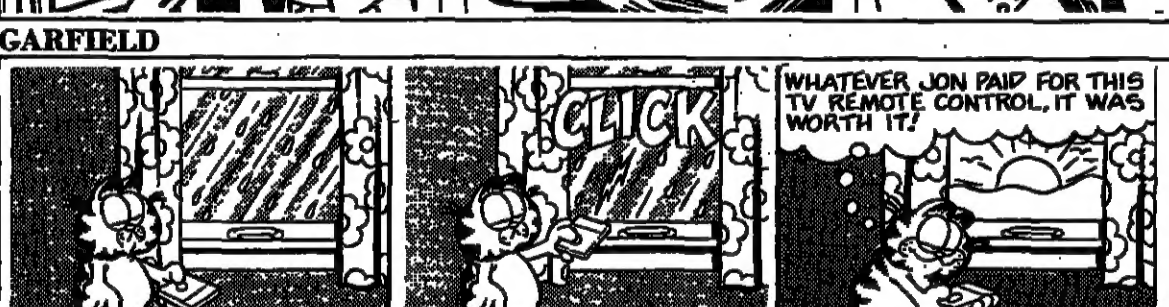
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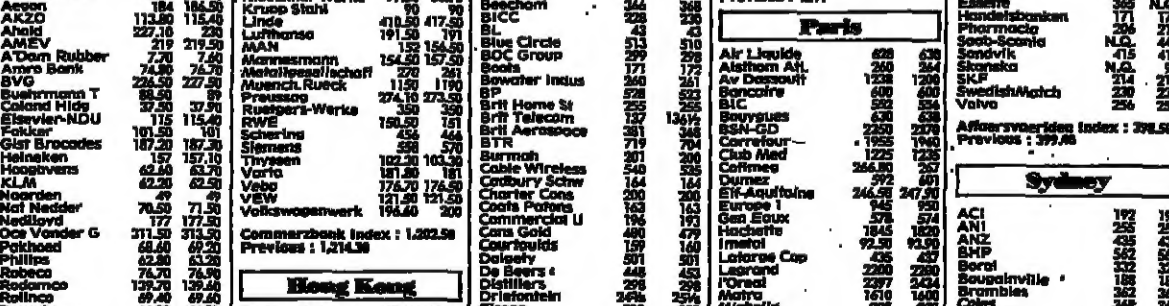
GARFIELD



CLICK



WHATEVER JON PAID FOR THIS TV REMOTE CONTROL, IT WAS WORTH IT!



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press March 14

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Amsterdam Close Prev.

Anglo Am Gold 300.00 301.00

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BOOKS

LADY GREGORY: The Woman Behind the Irish Renaissance

By Mary Lou Kohfeldt. 366 pp. Illustrated. \$19.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by John Gross

WHEN W.B. Yeats received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1923 he said in his acceptance speech that he should really have been sharing the award with J.M. Synge, who had died 14 years earlier, and with Lady Gregory. It is hard to believe that he was being wholly sincere, and he certainly undid much of the compliment he had paid Lady Gregory, who was as vigorous and active as ever at the age of 71—by going on to describe her as "an old woman sinking into the infirmities of age." ("Not even fighting against them," she complained in her diary.) Yet if his tribute to her literary achievements was exaggerated, it had its point, and it gives some idea of the reputation she enjoyed at the time as one of the presiding spirits of the Irish Renaissance.

Today, except among specialists, she has rather receded into the shadows, and it is for her role in Yeats's career that she is chiefly remembered. But she was a commanding personality in her own right, and a good biography has long been overdue. Mary Lou Kohfeldt's is the first full-scale account to topple over its historiography.

She was born Isabella Augusta Persse (though she was always known as Augusta) in 1852, the 12th of 16 children of a greedy, glib, fierce-tempered Protestant landlord whose family had lived in County Galway for generations, and a mother who took refuge in born-again evangelical piety. Her mother's forebears, the Barrys, had been among the earliest English invaders of Ireland, and on both sides she was related to many of the leading families of the Protestant ascendancy. Hunting and drinking were the main pastimes of the Persse men; the women had a firmly subordinate position, and Augusta, who was not only the youngest of the Persse daughters, but the plainest, was generally slighted and disregarded.

Then, at 28, she astonished everyone by marrying a cultivated and wealthy neighbor, Sir William Gregory—35 years her senior, a member of Parliament and former governor of Ceylon. As his wife, she became mistress of

Coolie, the house that had been built in the 18th century by a Gregory who had made a fortune in India; she also traveled widely and found herself playing hostess to the great world of London. Browning, Tennyson and Whitman were among her guests; so was Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, a mediocre poet but accomplished L-thario with whom she had a long love affair. Widowed at 40, she continued to be mourning for the rest of her life. Her first concern was to maintain Coolie for her son Robert (though he never lived to be his name) who was shot down while serving as a pilot in World War I. But she was also the first of the career that was to make her famous.

In 1894, she recorded in her diary her first meeting with Yeats, who was then 29, a few years before she had come strongly under his influence. She had taken a fiftieth interest in Irish literature since childhood; now she began collecting folklore, learning Gaelic, and throwing herself into the cultural revival that provided a new focus for Irish national feeling at the fall of Parnell.

Kohfeldt traces the history of Lady Gregory's involvement with the Irish Renaissance, absorbing detail—her collaboration with Yeats on "Cathleen at Houlihan" and "The Pot of Broth," two plays that he put his name to as though he were the sole author; the backstage imbricology of the Abbey Theatre; her own career as a dramatist (and in its early years the Abbey staged more performances her plays than those of Yeats, Synge and Shaw together).

There were also her retellings of Irish epics beginning in 1902 with "Cuchulainn," a work that was greatly admired by, among others, Theodore Roosevelt. An enthusiastic letter sent her from the White House prompted a casual comment—"I see Roosevelt is putting my book again."

Picturesque though many of her anecdotes are, Kohfeldt doesn't allow herself to be swamped by them. She is clear-sighted about the element of make-believe in Yeats's notion of the Celtic Revival, and about the extent to which he and Lady Gregory made use of it. If anything, she is almost too intent on unmasking the impulse toward self-aggrandizement that helped to fuel Lady Gregory's dedication to the national cause. And she keeps in view how far the Irish literary revival was the work of members of the Protestant ruling caste rather than the Catholic majority, and the tensions that this inevitably produced.

Those tensions were at the root of the opposition to the original Dublin production of "The Playboy of the Western World," the protest that pursued the play in an e-cruel form when the Abbey players brought to the United States in 1911-12. Kohfeldt's lively account of this tour, which Lady Gregory found a liberating experience, and which she revealed unsuspected prowess as a public speaker.

Surviving her son, living on through the of the Troubles, she showed a good deal of courage and character, and her story represents a memorable chapter in Irish history, the time of her death in 1932, however, she already a figure from a past that the new F State had begun to leave firmly behind. N years later Coolie was demolished and its site carted away by a building contractor.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TABU	TATUM	SDAK
IVAN	RIATA	PULE
GOLDFINGER	IAMA	
ENDORSE	GUNMAN	
NET	AROLD	
APPEAR	BETELNUT	
FIE	KATES	EDDY
ONA	SMU	ENE
OTRA	LETON	ILE
TALLTALE	TRILLS	
SPIDER	TAN	
ALBINO	HAGGARD	
NOUN	RUBYKEELER	
DICE	ERODE	SODA
INKS	RIPEN	TEST

3/15/85

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE weirdest system in use scored a theoretical triumph that turned to ashes on the diagramed deal. The system is used by East-West, who play what might be called an "average pass"—in first, second or third position, a pass promises 9 to 12 high-card points.

With 0 to 8 points, as in the North hand shown in the diagram, the bid is always one diamond. However, this might also be a natural diamond opening or a very strong balanced hand.

The one-heart response asked North to clarify, and his one-spade bid confirmed the weak opening. Three hearts

was a strong invitation to game, which North did not accept. This was an accurate decision: Since there are no clear-cut entries to the dummy, South should expect to lose a trick in each suit. After a neutral lead, his only real hope is to find the club king with West and the diamond king with East.

West led a spade and as declarer duly lost four tricks, making his contract exactly. This display of accuracy availed him nothing, however, for in the replay the opening bid was one diamond by East. South took a shot at four hearts and was happy with his result. West not unreasonably led the diamond king since his

partner had bid that suit, the contract rolled in for a 10 of 10 international points.

NORTH
♠ 9875
♥ 4
♦ 9853
♣ Q95

WEST (2)
♠ 31043
♥ A852
♦ K2
♣ 9743

SOUTH
♠ 65
♥ QJ10844
♦ A43
♣ A73

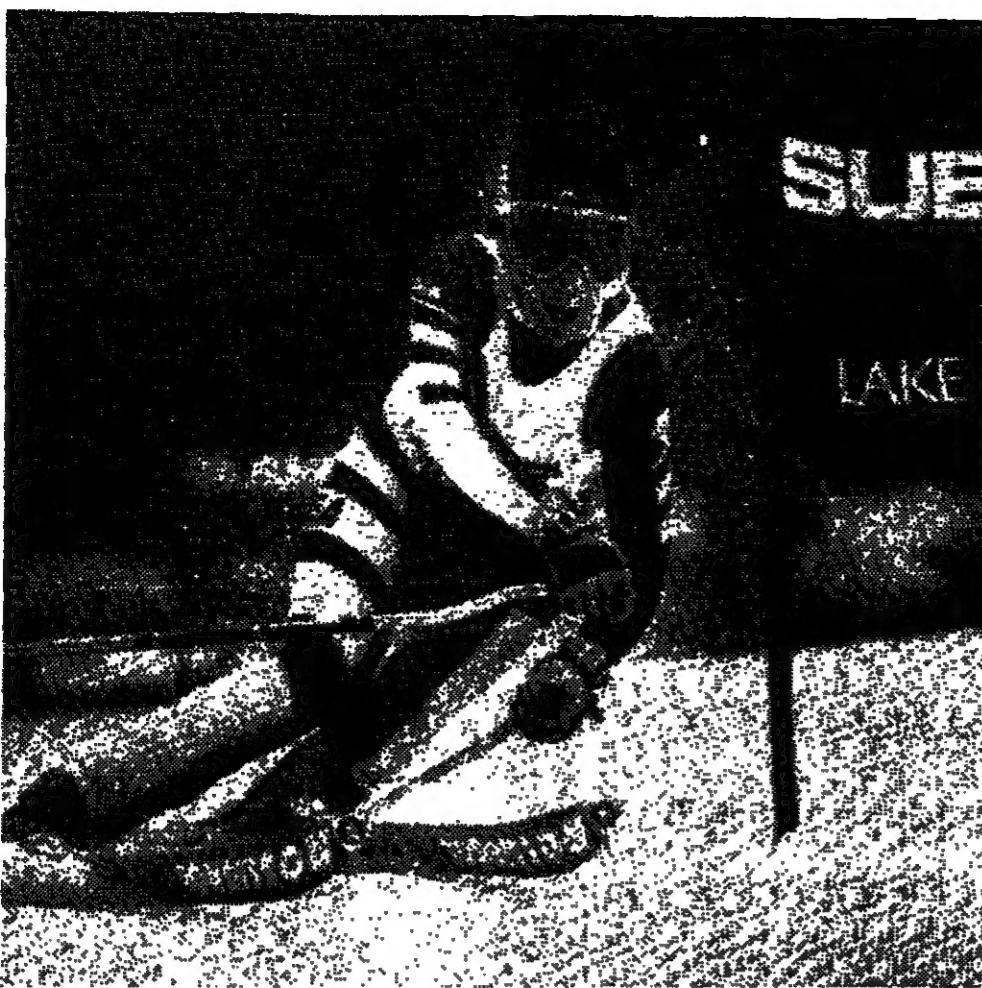
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West 1♠, North 1♥, East 1♦, South 1♣, West 2♥, North 2♠, East 2♦, South 2♣, West 3♥, North 3♠, East 3♦, South 3♣, West 4♥, North 4♠, East 4♦, South 4♣, West 5♥, North 5♠, East 5♦, South 5♣, West 6♥, North 6♠, East 6♦, South 6♣, West 7♥, North 7♠, East 7♦, South 7♣, West 8♥, North 8♠, East 8♦, South 8♣, West 9♥, North 9♠, East 9♦, South 9♣, West 10♥, North 10♠, East 10♦, South 10♣, West 11♥, North 11♠, East 11♦, South 11♣, West 12♥, North 12♠, East 12♦, South 12♣, West 13♥, North 13♠, East 13♦, South 13♣, West 14♥, North 14♠, East 14♦, South 14♣, West 15♥, North 15♠, East 15♦, South 15♣, West 16♥, North 16♠, East 16♦, South 16♣, West 17♥, North 17♠, East 17♦, South 17♣, West 18♥, North 18♠, East 18♦, South 18♣, West 19♥, North 19♠, East 19♦, South 19♣, West 20♥, North 20♠, East 20♦, South 20♣, West 21♥, North 21♠, East 21♦, South 21♣, West 22♥, North 22♠, East 22♦, South 22♣, West 23♥, North 23♠, East 23♦, South 23♣, West 24♥, North 24♠, East 24♦, South 24♣, West 25♥, North 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162♥, North 162♠, East 162♦, South 1

SPORTS

Layden Can't Lose or Gaining Friends

By Los Angeles Times Service
LAKE CITY — Following Tuesday night's 120-105 victory over the Utah Jazz, Pat Riley, coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, said he was "bigger than life," adding Layden's weight, he was almost anything you want. Life, the Salt Palace, Riley wasn't making a joke of the Jazz coach's opening minute of the game, the Lakers forward, Riley, drove toward the basket and caught an elbow of the Jazz's Larry Nance. Riley took a closer look, Vitti took to the dressing room, forced Riley to call a timeout, hoping that would return to shoot his two shots. Riley knew that if he didn't return in time, not only Layden would be able to take the shot, but the Lakers wouldn't be allowed to play.

The two minutes passed, still hadn't come back. Riley called a timeout, giving two more minutes. Riley, a particularly selfless player, considering the Lakers then being only four points down, didn't have to do that, but Riley said.



Danni Roffe, speeding past a gate, won the World Cup giant slalom race. At the finish line, she learned two friends had been killed in an automobile accident en route to the meet.

Roffe Wins Giant Slalom, But Cup Victory Marred

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WILMINGTON, New York — Danni Roffe, the U.S. teen-ager who has become a giant in international skiing, followed the advice of a veteran Wednesday and attacked a 51-gate course to win a World Cup giant slalom event after starting the second run in 10th place.

Five weeks ago, the 17-year-old from Wilmington, New York, won the giant slalom at the 1985 World Championships, the first such victory by a U.S. woman in World Championships in a non-Olympic year.

But Roffe's triumph Wednesday was marred by tragedy. Two friends from Wilmington, Maureen Wright, 18, and her brother, Michael, 20, were killed early in the morning when a logging truck struck their skidding car as they were en route to Whiteface Mountain and the ski meet. Roffe learned about it at the finish line and burst into tears, with her mother and teammates trying to comfort her.

Still red-eyed, she spoke with reporters only on condition she not be asked to discuss the deaths.

Roffe said she talked with Cindy Nelson, 29, who is competing her 14th year of international competition, just before starting the slalom.

"She said I didn't have to set up, to just straighten it out at the bottom so I said I was just going to take my chances," Roffe said.

She came up with the fastest run of the day, shouldering flagpoles aside in a dynamic, headlong dash down the 349-meter-deep course in 1 minute, 18.05 seconds after a first run of 1:19.68. Her combined time was 2:37.73.

Marjia Svet of Yugoslavia was second in 2:37.87 and Marina Kiehl of West Germany finished third in 2:37.95.

"The first run felt kind of funny, because it was hard and icy on the top and the transition felt really soft," Roffe said. "The second run was just hard, corn, a little bumpy, a little grooved."

Roffe, who came from fifth place in the world meet Feb. 6 at Bormio, Italy, said "there's no strategy involved" on her second runs.

"I didn't get any FIS (International Ski Federation) points, and I wanted them. But they only give points on the first run; the World Cup gives you points on the second race," she said.

Svet, who put together runs of 1:19.18 and 1:18.69, said she moved from fourth to second by concentrating on the course.

Her second run was the third fastest of the heat and fourth-fastest of the event. Kiehl turned in the second-best time of the second run, climbing from sixth to third with a sparkling effort of 1:18.57.

West Germany's Traudl Haecher and Maria Eppler were fourth and fifth with times of 2:38.19 and 2:38.21, respectively.

Eppler led after a first run of 1:18.11, nearly a full second faster than anyone else.

"What went wrong? The whole (second) run," Eppler said. "It was very bumpy and rutty. The snow was very soft."

The race, the sixth of seven giant slaloms on the women's World Cup circuit, also saw the first use of a new FIS format, a cut similar to that used in professional golf.

Because of this format, only the top 31 of the 74 women who started the first run qualified for the second run. The cut is at 30th place, but Maria Rosa Quario of Italy and Poland's Dorota Tialka tied for 30th after one run.

(AP, UPI)

SPORTS BRIEFS

L Expels Cosmos, May Fold

YORK (AP) — The Cosmos, who withdrew last month from the indoor Soccer League, were expelled Wednesday from the North American Soccer League for failing to post a letter of credit. A team said he was told the league would fold Friday.

Pinton, the team's general manager, said "the league counsel board of directors of the Minnesota Strikers informed me that the league would shut down on March 15." Jim Henderson, a public relations director, said, "I can't say because I wasn't at it, but I would be surprised if it's true."

Expulsion of the Cosmos, who entered the NASL in 1971 and its hottest draw, often attracting 70,000 spectators, reduces the only Minnesota and Toronto.

Begins Deliberating McLain Case

LA, Florida (AP) — After 350 hours of testimony over four days Wednesday began deliberating racketeering charges he former baseball star, Danny McLain, and three co-defendants.

beginning her instructions and naming over the case to the jury. Elizabeth Kovachewich of U.S. District Court dismissed one error and kept the lone woman alternate without announcing her nine-woman, three-man panel broke off deliberations for the first time.

n, a three-time American League all-star and the last major league to win 30 games, is charged with racketeering, conspiracy, possession of cocaine and conspiracy to import 400 kilograms of cocaine.

He faces a maximum of 90 years in prison and \$500,000 in fines.

aska Wins in NIT's First Round

LIN, Nebraska (AP) — Center Dave Hoppen, making 13 of 16 shots, scored 21 points Wednesday as the University of Nebraska's team beat Canisius, 79-66, in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament.

NCAA Tourney Starts With Davids Eyeing Goliaths

The Associated Press
Lightly regarded Fairleigh Dickinson was to be thrown to the wolves, while Lehigh, North Carolina A&T and Southern University faced equally difficult first-round tests in the NCAA basketball playoffs starting Thursday.

Each of those schools had the dubious distinction of facing the top-ranked teams in the four divisions: Lehigh against Georgetown in the East Regional, North Carolina A&T against Oklahoma in the Midwest and Southern against St. John's in the West, all on Thursday, and Fairleigh Dickinson against Michigan in the Southeast on Friday.

Lehigh players prepared themselves for what was being heralded as one of the greatest mismatches in the history of the tournament.

"Let them think what they want," said a Lehigh forward, Daren Queenan. "Words don't win a game."

Odds makers installed the Engineers as 30-point-plus underdogs for their meeting with the No. 1-ranked Hoyas. Still, the coach of Lehigh, Tom Schneider, insisted, "These guys can hold their own. They've played some good teams before."

But Lehigh's strongest opponent of the year probably was Marquette and the Engineers lost that contest by 29 points. They also lost by 31 points to Rider College and by 27 to George Washington. Lehigh got into the NCAA by virtue of its upset victory in the East Coast Conference tournament.

In other first-round East games in Hartford, Connecticut, Temple played Virginia Tech, Loyola met Iowa and Southern Methodist faced Old Dominion.

The Virginia Tech coach,

Charles Moir, said Wednesday he probably would bench senior forward Perry Young and senior guard Tim Lewis for missing practice.

Young is the team's statistical leader, averaging 19 points and eight rebounds per game. Lewis was to start in place of the senior point guard, Al Young, who underwent arthroscopic knee surgery last week.

Oklahoma's coach, Billy Tubbs, said he was sure North Carolina A&T "would like to slow things down a bit. We're going to do our best not to let them."

The Sooners, riding all-America center Wayne Tisdale's 27-point average, lead the nation in offense, scoring more than 91 points a game. The Aggies had held opponents to an average of 66 points.

They lost to Georgetown by only 61-56 earlier in the season, holding another all-America center, Patrick Ewing, to 11 points.

"Anybody that plays Georgetown is a five-point game gets my attention real quickly," Tubbs said.

In other first-round games in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Southern California played Illinois State, Ohio State faced Iowa State and Louisiana Tech met Pittsburgh.

In the West Regional, in Provo, Utah, St. John's was a big favorite to beat Southern. Lou Carnesecca, the coach of St. John's, said his knowledge of Southern was limited to telephone calls with other coaches, including Creighton's Willie Reed.

"He says they run, they jump, they shoot," Carnesecca said. "What the heck, a lot of people run, jump and shoot. I still don't know what they got."

Michigan went into the tournament with a 16-game victory streak, the longest of any of the 64 schools in the playoffs.

The Big Ten champions finished their regular season with a dramatic 87-82 victory at Ohio State on March 6 and a last-second comeback that won, 73-71, at Indiana last Sunday.

"Those are the types of games that prepare you for a tournament, not losses," said Michigan's coach, Bill Frieder.



Wayne Tisdale got two sure points for Oklahoma team.

Bruins Think They Are Gearing Up for Playoffs

Los Angeles Times Service
The Boston Bruins are finally beginning to play the way their general manager, Harry Sinden, thought they could. It is too late to finish higher than fourth place in the tough Adams Division, but they may be ready for a big effort in the playoffs.

Louis Slesinger scored 16 seconds after the opening face-off Wednesday night at Pittsburgh to touch off a five-goal first period, and the

Bruins coasted to a 7-3 victory over the struggling Penguins.

It was the Bruins' second victory in a row and gave them a 6-4-1 record since Sinden replaced Gerry Cheevers as coach on Feb. 14.

"I think our guys are starting to realize how much fun it is to win," Sinden said. "I was very pleased with the way we passed the puck, and we're getting a good effort out of our young players."

"I think they learned their lesson. Last week at home against the Penguins, we were up 4-2 and took it for granted it was all over. We wound up losing in overtime."

"After the first period tonight I reminded them about what happened, and they came out and scored two more."

The Penguins, who missed another chance to gain on the New

York Rangers in their bid for the last playoff spot in the Patrick Division, broke Pete Peeters' bid for a shutout halfway through the last period. They added two more goals, but it was far too late.

In other games it was Quebec 8, Minnesota 6; Philadelphia 5, N.Y. Rangers 2; Calgary 5, Toronto 3; N.Y. Islanders 4, Chicago 3; Edmonton 7, Detroit 6; Hartford 3, Los Angeles 3 and Vancouver 6, Buffalo 4.

Kosar Quitting College for Pros

The Associated Press
WARREN, Ohio — Bernie Kosar, the quarterback who led the University of Miami to a national championship, said he will end his college career and make himself eligible for the NFL draft.

"I have decided to turn pro," Kosar told the Miami News on Thursday. "I'm glad the decision finally has been made."

COREBOARD

Basketball									
Standings									
Atlantic Division									
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L
1	1	.500		1	1	.500		1	1
2	2	.333	1	2	2	.333	1	2	2
3	3	.250	2	3	3	.250	2	3	3
4	4	.200	3	4	4	.200	3	4	4
5	5	.167	4	5	5	.167	4	5	5
6	6	.143	5	6	6	.143	5	6	6
7	7	.111	6	7	7	.111	6	7	7
8	8	.091	7	8	8	.091	7	8	8
9	9	.077	8	9	9	.077	8	9	9
10	10	.059	9	10	10	.059	9	10	10
11	11	.048	10	11	11	.048	10	11	11
12	12	.038	11	12	12	.038	11	12	12
13	13	.028	12	13	13	.028	12	13	13
14	14	.018	13	14	14	.018	13	14	14
15	15	.009	14	15	15	.009	14	15	15
16	16	.000	15	16	16	.000	15	16	16
17	17	.000	16	17	17	.000	16	17	17
18	18	.000	17	18	18	.000	17	18	18
19	19	.000	18	19	19	.000	18	19	19
20	20	.000	19	20	20	.000	19	20	20
21	21	.000	20	21	21	.000	20	21	21
22	22	.000	21	22	22	.000	21	22	22
23	23	.000	22	23	23	.000	22	23	23
24	24	.000	23	24	24	.000	23	24	24
25	25	.000	24	25	25	.000	24	25	25
26	26	.000	25	26	26	.000	25	26	26
27	27	.000	26	27	27	.000	26	27	27
28	28	.000	27	28	28	.000	27	28	28
29	29	.000	28	29	29	.000	28	29	29
30	30	.000	29	30	30	.000	29	30	30
31	31	.000	30	31	31	.000	30	31	31
32	32	.000	31	32	32	.000	31	32	32
33	33	.000	32	33	33	.000	32	33	33
34	34	.000	33	34	34	.000	33	34	34
35	35	.000	34	35	35	.000	34	35	35
36	36	.000	35	36	36	.000	35	36	36
37	37	.000	36	37	37	.000	36	37	37
38	38	.000	37	38	38	.000	37	38	38
39	39	.000	38	39	39	.000	38	39	39
40	40	.000	39	40	40	.000	39	40	40
41	41	.000	40	41	41	.000	40	41	41
42	42	.000	41	42	42	.000	41	42	42
43	43	.000	42	43	43	.000	42	43	43
44	44	.000	43	44	44	.000	43	44	44
45	45	.000	44	45	45	.000	44	45	45
46	46	.000	45	46	46	.000	45	46	46
47	47	.000	46	47	47	.000	46	47	47
48	48	.000	47	48	48	.000	47	48	48
49	49	.000	48	49	49	.000	48	49	49
50	50	.000	49	50	50	.000	49	50	50
51	51	.000	50	51	51	.000	50	51	51
52	52	.000	51	52	52	.000	51	52	52
53	53	.000	52	53	53	.000	52	53	53
54	54	.000	53	54	54	.000	53	54	54
55	55	.000	54	55	55	.000	54	55	55
56	56	.000	55	56	56	.000	55	56	56
57	57	.000	56	57	57	.000	56	57	57
58	58	.000	57	58	58	.000	57	58	58
59	59	.000	58	59	59	.000	58	59	59
60	60	.000	59	60	60	.000	59	60	60
61	61	.000	60	61	61	.000	60	61	61
62	62	.000	61	62	62	.000	61	62	62
63	63	.000	62	63	63	.000	62	63	63
64	64	.000	63	64	64	.000	63	64	64
65	65	.000	64	65	65	.000	64	65	65
66	66	.000	65	66	66	.000	65	66	66
67	67	.000	66	67	67	.000	66	67	67
68	68	.000	67	68	68	.000	67	68	68
69	69	.000	68	69	69	.000	68	69	69
70	70	.000	69	70	70	.000	69	70	70
71	71	.000	70	71	71	.000	70	71	71
72	72	.000	71	72	72	.000	71	72	72
73	73	.000	72	73	73	.000	72	73	73
74	74	.000	73	74	74	.000	73	74	74
75	75	.000	74	75	75	.000	74	75	75
76	76	.000	75	76	76	.000	75	76	76
77	77	.000	76	77	77	.000	76	77	77
78	78	.000	77	78	78	.000	77	78	78
79	79	.000	78	79	79	.000	78	79	79
80	80	.000	79	80	80	.000	79	80	80
81	81	.000	80	81	81	.000	80	81	81
82	82	.000	81	82	82	.000	81	82	82
83	83	.000	82	83	83	.000	82	83	83
84	84	.000	83	84	84	.000	83	84	84
85	85	.000	84	85	85	.000	84	85	85
86	86	.000	85	86	86	.000	85	86	86
87	87	.000	86	87	87	.000	86	87	87
88	88	.000	87	88	88	.000	87	88	88
89	89	.000	88	89	89	.000	88	89	89
90	90	.000	89	90	90	.000	89	90	90
91	91	.000	90	91	91	.000	90	91	91
92	92	.000	91	92	92	.000	91	92	92
93	93	.000	92	93	93	.000	92	93	93
94	94	.000	93	94	94	.000	93	94	94
95	95	.000	94	95	95	.000	94	95	95
96	96	.000	95	96	96	.000	95	96	96
97	97	.000	96	97	97	.000	96	97	97
98	98	.000	97	98	98	.000	97	98	98
99	99	.000	98	99	99	.000	98	99	99
100	100	.000	99	100	100	.000	99	100	100

World Cup Skiing

1. Dagen Roffe, USA, 2:37.73	11. Marjia Svet, Yugoslavia, 2:37.87
2. Marjia Svet, Yugoslavia, 2:37.87	12. Marina Kiehl, West Germany, 2:37.95
3. Marjia Svet, Yugoslavia, 2:37.95	13. Trudi Hoerster, West Germany, 2:38.19
4. Trudi Hoerster, West Germany, 2:38.19	14. Marie Eavin, West Germany, 2:38.21
5. Marie Eavin, West Germany, 2:38.21	15. Christine Eavin, France, 2:38.41
6. Christine Eavin, France, 2:38.41	16. Catherine Glasser-Barnier, Sweden, 2:39.01
7. Catherine Glasser-Barnier, Sweden, 2:39.01	17. Erika Meiss, Switzerland, 2:39.06
8. Erika Meiss, Switzerland, 2:39.06	18. Tamara McKinley, USA, 2:39.09
9. Tamara McKinley, USA, 2:39.09	19. Christine Eavin, France, 2:39.11
10. Christine Eavin, France, 2:39.11	20. Karen Lancaster, USA, 2:39.41
21. Bianca Fernandez Ochoa, Spain, 2:39.57	22. Ramona Neundorfer, West Germany, 2:39.59
23. Ramona Neundorfer, West Germany, 2:39.59	24. Eva Twardowska, USA, 2:39.64

Transition

ROCKY
National Hockey League

ST. LOUIS—Announced that Doug Wickhamer, center, will be out for the remainder of the season and playoffs because of severe ligament damage in his left knee resulting from an accident Wednesday night. A knee brace for St. Louis said that Wickhamer was struck by a car as he crossed a street in Erie, Missouri.

COLLEGE

FLORIDA STATE—Suspended Roosevelt Solmes, fullback, from the football season for the season.

IDAHCO STATE—Announced the resignation of Wayne Ballard, basketball coach.

INDIANA STATE—Rescheduled Owe Schuster, basketball coach, to return later in the school's athletic office.

ORAL ROBERTS—Announced the resignation of Larry Acres, basketball coach.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE—Named Richard Cavanaugh football coach.

Exhibition Baseball

WIDENESSA'S RESULTS

Chicago White Sox (ss) & N.Y. Mets (ss) 6
Baltimore 7, Cincinnati 2
Los Angeles 5, Montreal 4
Kansas City 2, Oakland 2
Chicago White Sox (ss) & Pittsburgh 1
Philadelphia 5, Minnesota 3
Houston 10, Milwaukee (ss) 10
Toronto 10, N.Y. Mets (ss) 2
Detroit 4, Boston 2
Texas 10, N.Y. Yankees 7
Cincinnati 5, Oakland 4
Cleveland 3, San Diego 1
Milwaukee 5, San Francisco 3
California 9, Seattle 3
(NOTE: Solid numbers—(ss)—count in standings, in addition to games played for foreign teams.)

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Ashton Villa & Arsenal 2

